E/1996/27
E/CN.7/1996/19

United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the Thirty-Ninth Session
(16-25 April 1996)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 1996
Supplement No. 7

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United Nations · New York, 1996

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

E/1996/27
E/CN.7/1996/19

ISSN 0251-9941

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Chapter I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommended to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 13 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, in which the Commission decided to keep under consideration the proposal for the convening of an international conference to review progress made by Governments and the United Nations system in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 1995/40 of 27 July 1995, in which it recommended that the General Assembly and the Commission give priority consideration to the proposal to convene an international conference for the purpose of evaluating the international situation and the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995, in which the Assembly requested the Commission to discuss the proposal to hold a second international conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking fully, as a matter of priority, and to present its conclusions and suggestions through the Council to its fifty-first session,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on his recommendations regarding implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, as requested in paragraph 7 of Commission resolution 13 (XXXVIII),

Noting that at its high-level segment of 1996, the Council considered drug-control issues and stressed the need for it to take a leadership role in reaffirming the political commitment to the present resolution,

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* See paragraph 45 below.

Conscious of the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug-control issues,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator for drug-control activities, especially within the United Nations system,

Fully sharing the deep concern expressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 50/148 about the magnitude of the rising trend in all manifestations of the drug problem despite the efforts of the international community,

Noting that in its resolution 50/148, the General Assembly once again renewed its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account the experience gained,

Noting with satisfaction the support expressed in several regional and international conferences and meetings for the convening of an international conference to strengthen international cooperation against the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Taking into account the opinions expressed by different Governments regarding the proposal to convene an international conference for that purpose,

Fully taking into account that the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/148, stressed, inter alia, that when considering the proposal for holding an international conference, the Commission should take into account international drug-control priorities as well as ways and means to increase the implementation of existing international conventions and other international instruments for cooperation on drug control,

Stressing the importance of the General Assembly as the most democratic and representative organ of the United Nations, and, in this context, of the role that it is called upon to play in addressing global and interdependent questions of universal concern,

Convinced that the holding of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the actions of the United Nations and its Member States in the fight against this global threat,

1. Decides to recommend to the General Assembly to convene a special session, in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, and to propose new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session devoted to assessing the existing situation, within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced approach that includes all aspects of the problem, with a view to strengthening international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs, and within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ and other relevant conventions and international instruments, should have the following objectives:

(a) To promote the adherence to, and full implementation by all States of the 1988 Convention, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 2/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; 3/

(b) To adopt measures to increase international cooperation to contribute to the application of the law;

(c) To adopt measures to avoid the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug production, and to strengthen control of the production of and traffic in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) To adopt and promote drug abuse control programmes and policies and other measures, including those at the international level, to reduce the illicit demand for drugs;

(e) To adopt measures to prevent and sanction money-laundering, in order to implement the 1988 Convention;

(f) To encourage international cooperation to develop programmes of eradication of illicit crops and to promote alternative development programmes;

(g) To adopt measures to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in the fight against drug trafficking and related organized crime, against terrorist groups engaged in drug trafficking and against illicit arms trade;

3. Also recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, review resolution S-17/2, adopted at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, particularly the progress made in implementing the Global Programme of Action annexed thereto;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its special session, should address the issues on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

5. Decides to propose that the special session of the General Assembly should be held for three days in 1998, immediately after all the necessary preparatory work has been done to ensure its success, and 10 years after the adoption of the 1988 Convention;

6. Requests that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should act as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, open to the participation of all States Members of the

United Nations and of observers, in accordance with established practices;

7. Encourages the participation of developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries, in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session;

8. Requests also that the Commission, in its capacity as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly, should be mandated to present proposals, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration by the General Assembly regarding all organizational matters, including the agenda, dates, expected outcomes and other issues relevant to the successful preparations for, outcome of and follow-up to the special session;

9. Recommends that the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, bearing in mind the need to keep the financial costs to a minimum, and that Governments should be invited to make extrabudgetary contributions to meet those costs;

10. Recommends also that organs, organizations and specialized agencies in the United Nations system as well as multilateral development banks should contribute fully to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission through the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the special session;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to present to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report containing recommendations on the possible outcome of, and organizational matters relating to, the proposed special session of the General Assembly.

1/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Draft declaration on guiding principles of demand reduction*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1995/16 of 24 July 1995 on the integration of demand reduction initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse,

Recalling the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 1/ and its resolution 1991/46 of 21 June 1991,

Acknowledging the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 2/ on 23 February 1990,

Reaffirming the importance of its resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993, concerning demand reduction as part of balanced national strategic plans to combat drug abuse, and the need to ensure its implementation,

Recognizing that demand reduction encompasses prevention, treatment and rehabilitation as well as social reintegration,

Believing that optimum effectiveness in drug abuse control would best be achieved through a balanced approach, applying the appropriate emphasis and resources to initiatives involving both demand and supply reduction, and integrating such initiatives into a cohesive and comprehensive strategy,

Also believing that effectiveness in combating drug abuse is enhanced by cooperation and the combined efforts of all sectors of society, including those of voluntary and non-governmental organizations,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction in consultation with Member States, and with due regard to the linkages between demand and supply reduction activities;

2. Also requests the Executive Director, to further develop the draft declaration and, if necessary, to convene a working group with expertise in demand reduction to assist him in this task, using voluntary resources made available by Member States expressly for this purpose;

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* See paragraph 73 below.

3. _Further requests_ the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fortieth session on the progress made in developing the draft declaration, and to submit a timetable leading to adoption of the declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction.

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[1] See _Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987_ (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

[2] See resolution S-17/2, annex.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion*

The Economic and Social Council,

Deeply concerned about the economic and social consequences of the rapid and widespread increase in illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants throughout the world,

Concerned about the continued availability of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ to drug traffickers for use in the illicit clandestine production of controlled substances,

Alarmed that in some cases traffickers have swiftly and successfully sought non-scheduled substitute chemicals for those scheduled chemicals which have become more scarce as a result of international control,

Concerned that clandestine laboratory operators are seeking international sources for substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention which are often contained in tablets and capsules, thus undermining the effectiveness of international controls of those products and thwarting the goals of article 12 of the Convention and of the international community,

Dismayed that despite concerted international control efforts, listed chemicals continue to be accessible to traffickers through the activities of producers of illicit drugs or unscrupulous brokers and intermediaries, who facilitate trade but are not themselves end users,

Aware that many Governments lack adequate resources to enable them to conduct the in-depth investigations that may be needed to determine the legitimate need for an intended export or import of a listed chemical,

Aware of the progress in control of chemical shipments resulting from cooperation between competent national authorities in a number of countries, and with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recognizing the need for the international community to strengthen countermeasures against the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors,

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* See paragraph 111-113 below.

Noting with appreciation the results of the expert forum on amphetamine-type stimulants held at Vienna from 12 to 16 February 1996,

Recognizing the important role of the Board in monitoring and facilitating implementation of the measures to strengthen international cooperation to prevent diversion of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention and used in the illicit manufacture of stimulants and other psychotropic substances, as detailed in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Noting also with appreciation the publications entitled Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 2/ and Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995,

Realizing that it may not be practical to schedule all chemicals and substances used to produce illicit drugs,

I

SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE OF SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES

1. Calls upon all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 to enact any legislation necessary to provide their competent authorities with the legal basis fully to implement the chemical controls required or recommended by the Convention and all related resolutions;

2. Calls upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances;

3. Urges all States parties to the 1988 Convention to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic exporters, importers and distributors of the chemicals and substances included in the special surveillance list will report suspicious orders or thefts of such chemicals, and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances;

4. Urges States parties to the 1988 Convention, subject to their legal provisions, to take civil, criminal or administrative action, as appropriate, against suppliers of scheduled substances or, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list for failure to cooperate with the authorities with regard to those substances;

5. Strongly urges States that export scheduled chemicals not to permit exports of such chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention in sensitive cases which may be identified by the Board, or to brokers or intermediaries who facilitate trade, but are not themselves end-users, unless prior identification of any genuine consignee and such inquiries as may be appropriate be also made;

6. Further urges States, in accordance with their legal provisions, not to permit the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention where a risk of diversion exists, until evidence establishes the legitimacy of the importer and the purpose of the chemical import;

7. Urges States, except in cases where a known risk of diversion exists, and prior to permitting the importation of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention, to require, in accordance with their legal provisions, evidence of legitimacy of importers and domestic distributors of those chemicals which are intended for subsequent sale or delivery to bulk domestic distributors;

8. Urges Governments to consider ways of reinforcing international cooperation, including, where appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements or agreements against the diversion of scheduled substances and their substitutes;

9. Invites Governments that have not yet done so to designate, as a matter of priority, authorities competent for the control of scheduled substances, to inform the Secretary-General that they have taken such action and to enhance the establishment of bilateral relations between importing, exporting and transit countries.

II

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

1. Urges Governments to implement specific actions to control scheduled chemicals as requested in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995;

2. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade in chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, may identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action, especially preventive action; such action by Governments, both importing and exporting, ought to include:

(a) Consulting with and providing relevant data to the Board in conformity with legal requirements of confidentiality and data protection, where concern exists that an export or transshipment of such chemicals or substances may be diverted into the illicit traffic;

(b) Verification by the importing country of the legitimacy of transactions on the basis of pre-export notifications of such substances to be sent by the exporting countries, as provided for in article 12 of the 1988 Convention;

(c) Not permitting the export of substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance list, to areas of special risk where it is known that they are commonly used to produce illicit drugs, until information is available to establish the legitimate purpose of the chemicals or substances to be imported;

3. Requests that, pursuant to the initiatives taken by the Board in accordance with paragraph 2 above, the Governments of exporting and importing countries and territories verify the legitimacy of the individual transactions concerned and prevent the release of such shipments until the competent authority of the importing country or territory has, in compliance with the time constraints of the exporting country, indicated that it has no objection to the transaction in question;

4. Recommends that, wherever possible, Governments should obtain early notification from operators of all proposed transactions of substances listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention in order to check their legitimacy, and inform other countries and territories accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of that Convention;

5. Requests all Governments of countries and territories to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as diversion attempts are identified, and to cooperate in controlled deliveries, if necessary, in order to prevent traffickers from turning to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they require;

6. Urges Governments with free ports and free trade zones to closely monitor, in particular, the movement of amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention through such trading centres, pursuant to the Convention, and to provide for a mechanism to seize consignments when adequate grounds for suspicion have been established;

7. Requests Governments with free ports and free trade zones to provide information as requested by the Board in order to strengthen measures to monitor the movement of the amphetamine-type stimulants and scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention in those ports and zones;

8. Encourages Governments of countries and territories to examine the scope of their current controls over domestic distribution in order to prevent internal diversion of scheduled substances under the 1988 Convention, which could be subsequently smuggled to neighbouring countries where illicit manufacture of drugs takes place;

9. Invites Governments to consider monitoring the intermediaries and brokers who facilitate trade but are not themselves end-users by appropriate measures, such as applying the current control procedures and resorting to the sanctions

applicable to other operators that handle or use controlled substances;

10. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with the mandate established by its resolution 1995/20, a second expert meeting of drug-control authorities and policy-making representatives of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

11. Requests the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in consultation with the Board, to seek the views of interested Governments on the nature and content of the comprehensive countermeasures prior to the second expert meeting;

12. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to examine the proposed comprehensive countermeasures at its fortieth session, on the basis of the results of the second expert meeting;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, having in mind the recommendations of the Chemical Action Task Force established by the heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries (Group of Seven) and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, to consult in writing with the parties concerned:

(a) To examine to what extent those recommendations have been implemented;

(b) To suggest further measures to prevent diversions to the illicit manufacture of stimulants;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of the replies received and to submit a report, if possible, to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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[1] Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the need to give full effect to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 1/ in order to effectively combat diversion and abuse of psychotropic substances,

Noting that difficulties encountered by certain countries in introducing control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention have been central to the problem of diversion of psychotropic substances involving intermediaries,

Recalling its resolutions 1991/44 of 21 June 1991 and 1993/38 of 27 July 1993 on measures to enhance controls of international trade in psychotropic substances,

Noting that intermediaries have been involved in major cases of diversion and attempted diversion of psychotropic substances,

Noting that the situation is further exacerbated by the fact that some countries complying with the requirements of the 1971 Convention and of its resolutions are allowing the export of psychotropic substances to countries in which effective import or export controls have not yet been implemented,

Recalling that in its resolution 1993/38 on measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels, it invited Governments, inter alia, to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that operations of brokers and transit operators are not used for the diversion of psychotropic substances into illicit channels,

Noting with satisfaction the relevant activities carried out jointly by the International Narcotics Control Board and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and, in particular, the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors, held at Vienna from 3 to 5 May 1995, as well as those of their Conference on Control of International Trade in Psychotropic Substances in Europe, held at Strasbourg from 18 to 20 October 1995,

Recognizing the increasingly important role of the Board in facilitating the detection and interdiction of the suspected diversion of psychotropic substances,

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* See paragraphs 143 and 144 below.

1. *Invites* Governments that have not already done so to establish, as a matter of priority, competent authorities for the control of psychotropic substances, and to notify the Secretary-General of the identity of those authorities, including details of addresses;

2. *Invites* Governments to take appropriate measures, with the assistance of the International Narcotics Control Board, to prevent shipments of psychotropic substances in excess of the annual domestic requirements for licit purposes to countries which have not yet implemented effective controls over international trade in those substances;

3. *Requests* the Board to establish assessments of annual licit domestic requirements of psychotropic substances for countries that have not yet submitted such assessments;

4. *Invites* Governments of exporting countries to exercise the utmost vigilance over import orders for psychotropic substances received from countries considered to have deficient control regimes, particularly in order to prevent uncontrolled re-exports, and to ensure that exports to free ports and free trade zones are avoided if controls over re-exports have not been established;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments which do not yet control international trade in all psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 by using the system of import and export authorizations urgently to consider the establishment of such a system;

6. *Also calls upon* all Governments for which it is not immediately feasible to control the export of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention by means of the system of export authorizations to make use of other mechanisms, such as the system of pre-export declarations;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to consider the establishment of control measures for intermediaries, including registration or licensing and record-keeping requirements, as well as the enactment of regulatory and criminal sanctions for intermediaries facilitating diversions;

8. *Requests* the Board to study, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of formulating specific guidelines for use by Governments on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors;

9. *Invites* Governments of exporting countries, in seeking to verify the legitimacy of suspicious export transactions, to establish or reinforce bilateral contacts with Governments of importing countries and, if necessary, to request the assistance of the Board;

10. *Invites* all Governments and relevant international bodies to ensure the rapid flow of communications, including the use of electronic means of data exchange;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the present resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, 1990/31 of 24 May 1990, 1991/43 of 21 June 1991, 1992/30 of 30 July 1992, 1993/37 of 27 July 1993, 1994/5 of 20 July 1994 and 1995/19 of 24 July 1995,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug-abuse control in general and in the universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 1/ in particular,

Having considered the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995, 2/ which points out that in 1994 global consumption of opiates exceeded the production of opiate raw materials, and that in 1995 increased licit production in the two traditional producing countries, India and Turkey, maintained, together with the other producing countries, the balance between supply and demand,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. Urges all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production and manufacture for export;

2. Urges Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels;

3. Urges consumer countries to assess and communicate to the International Narcotics Control Board their real needs for opiates to ensure easy supply;

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* See paragraph 143 below.

4. Commends the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council, and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to the actual licit needs and to avoid any proliferation of production;

(b) In convening, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, meetings to enable the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials to discuss maintaining a balance between licit demand for and supply of opiates;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering General Assembly resolutions S-17/2, adopted at its seventeenth special session, on 23 February 1990, 47/99 of 16 December 1992, 48/12 of 28 October 1993 and 50/148 of 21 December 1995, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/48 of 21 June 1991 and 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 7 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994, on the role of the International Narcotics Control Board, and 12 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, on scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Reaffirming the global nature of the problem of drug abuse and the principles of shared responsibility and solidarity, accepted by the international community, that have characterized the action taken by the United Nations to deal with that problem,

Reaffirming also the principles of sovereignty, equality of States, non-intervention in internal affairs and territorial integrity, as the basis for individual and collective action to deal with drug abuse,

Taking into account that, in order to achieve the objectives of the international drug control treaties, there must be effective international cooperation between countries in combating the illicit consumption, production, traffic and distribution, and in controlling the licit manufacture and marketing, of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, as well as in preventing their diversion,

Concerned by the increasing magnitude and extent of the drug problem worldwide and the fact that the international community needs a comprehensive, dynamic and continuously updated statistical system which would enable it to monitor global illicit demand, supply, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of plant origin or synthetic, and the diversion of chemical substances that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of such drugs, as well as the trends in, and evolution of, the situation, and which would assist the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in their periodic analysis of the problem and in preparing recommendations,

Considering that, in the context of the globalization of the drug problem and the principle of shared responsibility, the International Narcotics Control Board is the competent independent international authority, as specified in the international drug control treaties, for the evaluation, in an objective and balanced manner, of the efforts of States to facilitate the consolidation of a worldwide policy on drug control and the development of effective international cooperation,

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* See paragraphs 143 and 145 below.

Acknowledging the fundamental role of the Board as the control organ, recognized as such by the international community, for restricting the cultivation, production, manufacture and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific needs, and also for preventing the illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, traffic and use of such substances, in accordance with the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, 1/ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 2/ the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 3/ and other relevant instruments,

Highlighting the work done by the Board to achieve the objectives set out in the international drug control treaties, by indicating the gaps and deficiencies in the control system and recommending solutions to improve control, nationally and internationally, including the strengthening of international cooperation,

Noting the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 4/ and Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 5/

1. Encourages the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to ensure the more effective implementation of the international drug control treaties, and in so doing, to evaluate the global drug problem and to cooperate with Governments in an ongoing dialogue;

2. Invites the Board, when monitoring the implementation of the international drug control conventions, also to take into account the related elements of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 6/ on 23 February 1990;

3. Requests States that have not already done so to accede to the international drug control treaties, and to adopt the necessary measures to ensure their implementation and the strengthening of international cooperation;

4. Encourages the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to support the Board in its efforts to hold periodic consultations with Governments, and to provide the Board with information on progress achieved and deficiencies noted in programmes to reduce the illicit demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as in control measures governing their transit, in order to focus efforts and promote the development of a more effective global drug-control strategy;

5. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session on current efforts to collect and analyse information on the nature and

patterns of, and trends in, the illicit consumption, cultivation, manufacture, traffic and distribution of drugs, whether of natural origin or synthetic, to improve the formulation of prevention and control policies, both nationally and internationally, in those fields, to enhance public awareness of the international drug control situation, and to ensure that the activities of the Programme are based on comprehensive and relevant information and knowledge, with a view to unifying and simplifying the collection system for use by the Governments and the Programme, including the Board;

6. Requests the Executive Director, when presenting the report referred to in paragraph 5 above, to take into account the experience gained by other information networks and the knowledge developed in this field by other international agencies and governmental and non-governmental organizations;

7. Requests the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board, to present information needs of the Programme, including the Board, to the Commission at its fortieth session;

8. Encourages the Board to intensify its programme of country missions, the objective of which is the monitoring of implementation of the international drug control conventions, with the agreement of Governments, in order to gain a more comprehensive and direct awareness of the drug-control policies and programmes being carried out in the countries concerned, as well as to improve consultation with the national drug control authorities;

9. Requests the General Assembly to allocate sufficient resources, within the regular budget, to enable the Board to carry out the functions assigned to it, in accordance with the international drug control conventions;

10. Requests the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to take note of the present resolution when considering the medium-term plan 1998-2001 covering Programme 17: International Drug Control.

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.4.

6/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

B. Draft decisions

2. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission discussed its programme of future work and priorities under agenda item 12. It drew up the provisional agenda and list of documents for its fortieth session, to be held in 1997, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION I

Provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1996, the Economic and Social Council approved the following provisional agenda and documentation for the fortieth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

   Documentation

   Annotated provisional agenda

3. General debate.

   Documentation

   Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

4. International Narcotics Control Board.

   Documentation

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1996 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

5. Illicit demand for drugs.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking

7. Measures taken by Governments to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session

8. Implementation of resolutions of the General Assembly on international drug control.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

9. Abuse of and illicit trafficking in stimulants.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

10. Effects on individuals, society and international drug control of the prescription of narcotic drugs to drug addicts.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

11. Administrative and budgetary matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission and future work.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

13. Other matters.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

3. At its 1132nd and 1133rd meetings, on 19 April 1996, the Commission considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its ...... plenary meeting, on .... 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995.

4. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION III

Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1996, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-ninth session, decided to approve the application for membership in the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

5. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-ninth session, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

DRAFT DECISION IV

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

At its .... plenary meeting, on .... 1996, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-ninth session.

Chapter II

GENERAL DEBATE: GOVERNMENT ACTION TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND POLICY DIRECTIVES ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME, INCLUDING FOLLOW-UP TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 48/12

A. General discussion

6. At its 1126th-1131st meetings, on 16, 17 and 18 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 3, entitled "General debate: Government action to implement the Global Programme of Action and policy directives addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including follow-up to General Assembly resolution 48/12". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in 1995 (E/CN.7/1996/2), the report of the Executive Director on General Assembly resolution 48/12 (E/CN.7/1996/3) and the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the Global Programme of Action (A/50/460).

7. The Executive Director made an introductory statement at the 1126th meeting and a substantive statement on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) during the 1130th meeting.

8. Statements were made by the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

9. Statements were made by the observers for Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Chile, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Myanmar, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay.

10. Statements were made by the representatives of Italy, on behalf of the European Union, and of Morocco, on behalf of the African Group, and by the observer for Papua New Guinea, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum. Statements were also made by the observer for the United Nations Children's Fund, and by the observers for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior and the European Commission.

11. The Richmond Fellowship International and the Society for Threatened Peoples, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, also made statements in accordance with rule 76 of the Rules of Procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

B. Principal views expressed

1. Global Programme of Action

12. The Commission reaffirmed the importance of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 1/ on 23 February 1990, as an authoritative blueprint for action in international drug control, and endorsed the principles of a balanced approach and shared responsibility embodied therein. It was necessary to ensure that the objectives of the Global Programme of Action were translated into practical action at the national, regional and international levels.

13. The activities undertaken to give effect to the Global Programme of Action - as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General, which gave a careful and balanced account of implementation by Governments and organizations - could stimulate and provide orientation for other States. Support was expressed for the recommendations contained in that report and their full implementation. In that connection, the Commission requested UNDCP to monitor the implementation by States of the Global Programme of Action and to report thereon to it on a regular basis. Since monitoring the implementation of the Global Programme of Action was an important task, Governments were urged to reply conscientiously and in a timely manner to the concise questionnaire developed by UNDCP.

2. Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 48/12

14. The Commission considered the recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Director on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993 which were related to the functioning of the international drug control treaties, the intergovernmental review of drug-control matters, the activities of UNDCP and the drug-control measures that Governments might wish to undertake.

15. The Commission broadly supported the proposals made by the Executive Director in his report to amend various provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 2/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. 3/ Concern was expressed, however, that if new treaty obligations were to be established, additional burdens placed on national administrations should be kept to a minimum.

16. While there was some support for convening an expert group meeting to review the adequacy of existing definitions in the 1961 and 1971 conventions, with particular reference to various cannabis and coca leaf products, as well as an expert group meeting to review the adequacy of the control measures applicable to poppy straw, the opinion was expressed that no expert group meetings should be convened on issues that were within the competence of the International Narcotics Control Board.

17. In connection with the proposal to convene an international conference on drugs, the Commission was of the opinion that high-level discussion of drug-control issues with a focused agenda and clearly defined objectives could lead to a renewed commitment by

Governments to the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and also strengthen the implementation of the international drug control instruments.

18. It was felt, however, that at a time when the United Nations was experiencing the worst financial crisis since its foundation, the cost-intensive preparation and holding of a full-fledged conference would put a serious strain on already limited resources. The Commission concluded that many of the objectives of a conference could also be achieved by convening a special session of the General Assembly.

19. It was agreed that the time had come for the Commission to implement its treaty obligation to review the operation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 4/ pursuant to article 21 (a) of that Convention, by introducing a separate agenda item on its review.

20. The proposal by the Executive Director that UNDCP should convene a group of experts to review the objectives and expected results of alternative development programmes and to monitor and evaluate their effectiveness was welcomed. It was also proposed that alternative development programmes should be extended to cannabis cultivation.

21. Any move towards the legalization of the non-medical use of drugs was strongly opposed. Such a move would not only contravene the provisions of the international drug control treaties, but would also represent a serious setback for international cooperation in drug control. Whereas there was some support for UNDCP research on the issue of legalization of the non-medical use of drugs, it was stated that such research might send wrong signals to proponents of legalization.

22. There was agreement that UNDCP should further review the adequacy of penalties for drug-related offences, in consultation with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division. The need for deterrent penalties for drug-trafficking offences was stressed.

3. Policy guidance addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

23. The Commission commended the Executive Director for his comprehensive report demonstrating the range and vigour of UNDCP activities during the past year, particularly as regards assistance to States in addressing the drug challenge and the promotion of subregional cooperation.

24. The balanced approach, on which there was clear agreement in the Commission, had been put into effect satisfactorily by UNDCP, particularly through the promotion of the master-plan approach and an increasing focus on subregional projects.

25. Significant progress had been made in a number of specific geographical areas, with UNDCP providing an effective framework in addressing the drug-control issue. UNDCP was urged to continue to play its vital role in catalyzing and coordinating initiatives designed to generate broad-based support for measures to counter the drug problem.

Coordination

26. UNDCP was commended for its leadership role in coordinating international action on drug-control matters and its catalytic impact on other United Nations programmes and agencies. Coordination within the United Nations system in support of drug-control efforts remained crucial. Encouraging progress had been made by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in refining and developing the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control. 5/

27. UNDCP should be provided with the means to enable it further to develop the specialized core functions indispensable for the fulfilment of its mandate to lead and effectively coordinate drug-control efforts. A recognized competence in all major fields of drug control was of paramount importance. Five years after its establishment, it was essential to secure the founding vision of UNDCP as a specialized body and a centre of competence in all aspects of drug control.

Subregional cooperation

28. UNDCP efforts to foster closer cooperation between Governments at the regional and subregional levels were endorsed by the Commission as crucial to the success of its activities, particularly in countering trans-border traffic. More resources were required by UNDCP to enable it to strengthen subregional cooperation in some strategic areas, particularly in the Andean region and south-west Asia, including Afghanistan, to which priority attention should be given. It was the responsibility of Governments to use the framework of the subregional agreements and memoranda of understanding as instruments for effective cooperation built on trust and mutual support.

29. UNDCP was invited to intensify its cooperation with African countries, many of which lacked adequate drug-control mechanisms, were ill-equipped and had poorly manned agencies. African Governments and UNDCP were invited jointly to examine the reasons for the low implementation rate of technical cooperation projects in drug control in Africa.

"Ownership" - governance

30. The sustainability of the activities of UNDCP, crucially important for international drug control, was threatened by the precarious financial situation of the Programme. There was an urgent need to mobilize additional general-purpose funds, a process that would be increasingly dependent on the development of a sense of "ownership" of the Programme by the Commission and the international community, the shareholders of the Programme, in order to fill the gap between its ambitious scope and its fragile financial base.

31. The Commission welcomed the initiative of the Executive Director in widening the resource base of UNDCP and in improving its qualitative funding by ensuring contributions which would support its technical and operational activities both at headquarters and in the field. Regret was expressed that many countries tended to use UNDCP as a consultancy agency, without sharing the financial responsibility required to maintain the Programme as a centre of excellence in the field of drug control.

32. Since UNDCP was not a development agency, the financial burden of international drug control should be borne by all Governments affected by the drug problem. That was essential to the promotion of collective responsibility for international drug control and to the mobilization of support for the global response to the drug threat. Measures designed to improve the governance of UNDCP, for instance by establishing a special governing body in which both donor and recipient countries could together provide policy guidance and make decisions on the activities of the Programme, should be considered. Such initiatives could contribute to a strengthening of the Programme and an increasing sense of ownership and commitment among Member States.

Medium-term plan

33. The UNDCP strategy, elaborated in the United Nations medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001, was considered to be a well-thought-out and carefully articulated statement of its mission. Increased attention should be given to establishing priorities and developing support for the programme. It was suggested that States showing a political commitment to implementing the international drug control treaties and to developing a national master plan should be given priority.

Evaluation

34. The emphasis placed by UNDCP on evaluation was endorsed. Satisfaction was expressed that in a majority of cases where evaluation had been carried out, the projects were considered successful and sustainable. Sustainability of project activities should be carefully examined at the design stage of each project.

Counterpart contribution

35. The will and commitment of Governments were prerequisites for the sustainability of project activities initially supported by UNDCP. Where possible, the commitment of Governments should include a share of the financial burden. Counterpart funding of projects by recipient countries, however small, would not only contribute to improving the financial situation of UNDCP, but also demonstrate their spirit of solidarity and their commitment to countering the drug problem.

36. UNDCP and Governments should jointly adopt a needs-driven approach leading to the formulation of strategies and programmes to address the drug problem, rather than a project approach. There should be a commitment to the principle of equal partnership between Governments and UNDCP in adopting such an approach based on needs assessment.

Alternative development

37. Alternative development which leads to the elimination of illicit drug crops was considered to be an indispensable element of UNDCP operational activities and should not become a marginal sector. The Programme must be given the means to initiate pilot projects for demonstration purposes and to provide seed money to fill the gap in cases where donors, for political reasons, were not in a position to deliver direct bilateral assistance.

Legislative assistance: treaty implementation

38. One of the important activities of UNDCP was the continued pursuit of its programme of assistance to States in adjusting their national legislation, their penal code and their policy and administrative infrastructures, in order to ensure the harmonization of laws and regulations and effective implementation of the international drug control treaties. Adherence to and implementation of those treaties should continue to serve as the focal point of UNDCP assistance to Governments. UNDCP should review action taken by States to implement both the treaties and the Global Programme of Action.

Precursors

39. UNDCP was commended for assisting States in the control of precursors. It was recommended that the pilot project on precursor control in south-east Asia, initiated by UNDCP in collaboration with the Board, should be replicated in other regions as an important step in increasing cooperation to counter the manufacture of illicit drugs.

Stimulants

40. The Commission endorsed the work initiated by UNDCP regarding the control of amphetamine-type stimulants, in collaboration with the Board. Countermeasures would be addressed by Governments at an expert group meeting to be convened by UNDCP in 1996.

Money-laundering

41. UNDCP was invited to give further concrete operational effect to its money-laundering mandates, and to assist States in countering money-laundering activities. Those mandates should be implemented in close cooperation with the Division.

Illicit traffic

42. UNDCP was invited to draw the attention of Governments to the need to pay increased attention to reinforcing controls and reducing illicit traffic in ports and airports. Such traffic was facilitated by the increasing use of bulk cargo containers.

43. UNDCP was commended for its efforts to enhance maritime cooperation to combat illicit drug traffic by sea. The Commission endorsed the convening of an expert group meeting on maritime law enforcement, and welcomed the recommendations of the Programme regarding training and the provision of technical assistance.

Demand reduction

44. The balanced approach, with increasing emphasis on demand reduction, should remain the cornerstone of the activities of the Programme. UNDCP should continue to assist States which required information and expertise in the formulation of their drug-control strategies. It should also continue to involve non-governmental organizations and the private sector in its demand-reduction programmes, in order to increase awareness of drug abuse as a social and health problem affecting civil society as a whole, and to share the burden of tackling that problem among a wider group of actors.

C. Action taken by the Commission

45. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities" (E/CN.7/1996/L.16), sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I (see also annex IV).

46. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement" (E/CN.7/1996/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 1 (XXXIX).

Chapter III

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY PREVENTION IN DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAMMES

A. General discussion

47. At its 1134th meeting, on 22 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 4 entitled "Principles and practice of primary and secondary prevention in demand reduction programmes". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the note by the Executive Director on the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs (E/CN.7/1996/4), reports of the Secretariat on the world drug-abuse situation (E/CN.7/1996/5), on the state of knowledge in primary and secondary prevention (E/CN.7/1996/6), on regional cooperation in demand reduction (E/CN.7/1996/7) and on the strategy for demand reduction of UNDCP (E/CN.7/1996/8).

48. The Committee of the Whole had previously considered agenda item 4 and its various subtopics in depth at its first through its fifth meetings, on 18, 19 and 22 April 1996.

49. At the first and second meetings of the Committee of the Whole, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the demand-reduction strategy of UNDCP, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tunisia and United States of America. The observers for Hungary and Turkey made statements. The observers for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and for the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs also made a statement.

50. At the second and third meetings, following an introductory statement by the Executive Director of UNDCP on the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden and United States of America. The observers for Norway, Papua New Guinea and Turkey made statements. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, also made a statement.

51. At the third and fourth meetings, following an introductory statement made by the Secretariat on regional cooperation in demand reduction, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Sri Lanka and United States of America. The observer for Papua New Guinea made a statement. The observer for the International Labour Organization also made a statement.

52. At the fifth meeting, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the world drug-abuse situation and the state of knowledge in primary and secondary prevention, statements were made

by the representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Portugal and Sri Lanka.

53. At its 1134th and 1135th meetings, on 22 April 1996, following introductory statements by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole on item 4, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, Nigeria, Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic and United States of America. The observers for Hungary, Kazakstan and Switzerland made statements. The observer for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization made a statement. Statements were also made by the observers for the World Organization of the Scout Movement and the Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

54. At its 1135th meeting, on 22 April 1996, a statement was made to the Commission by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board on the prohibition of heroin pursuant to the request made by the Commission in its resolution 1 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995. The observer for the World Health Organization informed the Commission that its opinion on the matter would be presented at a future session of the Commission.

B. Principal views expressed

1. State of knowledge of primary and secondary prevention

55. The Commission noted that the report of the Secretariat on the state of knowledge in primary and secondary prevention was an interim study which could be further developed and revised, as and when resources permitted, so that a greater variety of approaches could be incorporated, and that it should be expanded to cover tertiary prevention and to include a glossary of terminology. The evaluation sections were found to be particularly useful. The report could be of assistance to the proposed working group that would be convened to develop a draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand reduction.

56. There was no agreement on the definitions of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, nor on the meaning of the concepts of harm reduction and harm minimization, nor on the treatment approaches covered in the report of the Secretariat. It was felt that terminology issues could usefully be considered by the above-mentioned working group, which should seek to establish an agreed glossary.

57. The Commission noted the success of the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, a Japanese non-governmental organization, in the primary prevention programme of the campaign against drug abuse, which seeks, through the use of sport as well as the promotion of education and family values, to raise public awareness of the negative effects of drug abuse, especially among youth. Its successful fund-raising campaign, resulting in a contribution of $500,000 to UNDCP for each of the last two years, was also noted.

2. Regional cooperation in demand reduction

58. The Commission agreed on the need for regular consultations on demand reduction at the regional level, but did not reach consensus on the interrelationship between meetings of its current subsidiary bodies and regional demand-reduction forums. Some representatives were of the opinion that they served entirely different audiences and needs. Others felt that there would be an advantage in holding meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) and demand-reduction forums separately, but in parallel, one day being devoted to a combined session for examining the links between law enforcement and demand reduction.

59. While the Commission took the position that regional demand-reduction forums should not concentrate on tobacco or alcohol, it nonetheless recognized that there were circumstances in which it would be appropriate for such forums to examine the links between those substances and drug abuse.

60. In considering the profile of participants to be invited to attend demand-reduction forums, in addition to government officials dealing with demand-reduction issues, the Commission considered the advisability of including interested donors as well as non-governmental organizations, but did not reach consensus on the question.

61. The need to ensure the necessary funding to organize the regional demand-reduction forums, while at the same time explaining alternative cost-saving measures, was emphasized. The Commission recognized the importance of the role of monitoring and evaluation of demand-reduction programmes, and requested UNDCP to conduct such an evaluation at the conclusion of the first cycle of the regional forums, and to share its findings with interested States and other partners.

3. Strategy for demand reduction of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

62. There was strong support for the three objectives of the UNDCP strategy on demand reduction, the essential elements of which were concisely and comprehensively covered. Enhancing the quality and quantity of information on the extent and patterns of, and on trends in, drug abuse, as set out in the first objective, was thought to be particularly important, since it underpinned the other elements of the strategy. In seeking to improve the quality and quantity of its information, UNDCP should resort to a variety of sources, including Member States and international and regional organizations, and take full advantage of the latest developments in information technology.

63. The Commission agreed that demand-reduction policies at the national and regional levels should form part of a comprehensive and cohesive multisectoral drug strategy, which should itself be rooted in broader social development. Policies and strategies must take into account the cultural context in which they were implemented. In that connection, the provision by UNDCP of expert advice and assistance to Member States, together with the dissemination of knowledge and approaches which had been proved

successful, was considered of equal importance to the provision of technical cooperation.

64. The view was expressed that it was unwise to use methadone or other such substances to address the problem of drug abuse in demand-reduction programmes.

65. The Commission emphasized the leadership role of UNDCP in the field of demand reduction. At a time when resources were limited, UNDCP should act as a catalyst and facilitator with intergovernmental organizations both within and outside the United Nations system, and should place greater emphasis on promoting partnership and collaboration between those organizations, Member States, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

66. UNDCP was considered to be underresourced in its demand-reduction work in comparison with the resources available for other parts of the Programme. It was essential that UNDCP had the resources necessary to carry out the strategy, which was recognized as ambitious and demanding. This was particularly important in the area of information.

4. Draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs

67. The approach adopted and the follow-up action proposed by the Executive Director with respect to the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs met with the general agreement of the Commission. Regret was expressed that only a comparatively small number of Member States had responded to the request of UNDCP for contributions to the draft declaration. As a result, UNDCP had not been in a position to attempt to produce a consensus text.

68. The Commission felt that it was important for the draft declaration to be a document with which all Member States could agree. In a field such as demand reduction, characterized by a variety of different approaches both between and within Member States, this would be a difficult task. Formulating a draft declaration therefore required a careful and deliberate process of consultation. In some ways, the process would be as important as the finished product, as it would provide an opportunity for Member States to seek to resolve any differences that might exist over approaches to demand reduction.

69. The view was expressed that preventive education for youth should be highlighted in the proposed declaration on guiding principles, and that no elements in favour of legalization of non-medical use of drugs should be included in such a declaration.

70. The draft declaration would need to provide definitions of several key aspects of demand reduction, and to reflect the importance of integrating demand-reduction policies and approaches into comprehensive, multisectoral drug strategies. It should not attempt to formulate a set of rules to be followed along the lines of a convention, but should set out the most important principles to act as guidelines.

71. The Commission agreed that the way forward was to establish a small working group to continue work on the draft declaration,

incorporating specific suggestions made during the deliberations of the Commission, and to report back to it on the progress achieved. In that connection, the Commission recalled the offer made at the thirty-eighth session of the Commission by the representative of Canada, to the effect that his Government would be willing to provide partial funding for the working group. It was suggested that the objective should be to have the final declaration ready for adoption at a special session of the General Assembly on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, should it be decided to convene such a session in 1998, but it was important to take whatever time was necessary to produce a text which could be widely accepted.

5. Report to the Commission pursuant to its resolution 1 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995

72. Following a statement by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board on the prohibition of heroin, pursuant to Commission resolution 1 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995, the Commission noted the view of the Board that the expansion of clinical trials or treatment schemes involving heroin presented a danger to the international drug-control system in the sense that the supporters of legalization took advantage of the trials to achieve their own objectives. The Commission also noted that in the opinion of the Board, no Government should support the proliferation of such trials. Many delegations strongly supported that view, while others felt that in the case of the particular trials mentioned, the wrong impression might be created because insufficient emphasis had been placed on the stringent safeguards applied and the careful monitoring undertaken.

C. Action taken by the Commission

73. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Draft declaration on guiding principles of demand reduction" (E/CN.7/1996/L.14), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

74. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse" (E/CN.7/1996/L.15), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 2 (XXXIX).

75. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission adopted two revised draft resolutions entitled "Strengthening of prevention and control of drug-related crime" (E/CN.7/1996/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Kazakstan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay, and "Establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction" (E/CN.7/1996/L.5/Rev.2), sponsored by Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia and Ukraine. For the texts, see chapter XIV, resolutions 3 (XXXIX) and 4 (XXXIX).

Chapter IV

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND SUPPLY, INCLUDING REPORTS FROM THE SUBSIDIARY BODIES

A. General discussion

76. At its 1136th meeting, on 23 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 5 entitled "Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports from the subsidiary bodies". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking (E/CN.7/1996/9), and a note by the Secretariat on reports from subsidiary bodies (E/CN.7/1996/10 and Add.1).

77. At its third meeting, on 19 April 1996, the Committee of the Whole focused on matters relating to subsidiary bodies. Following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Bahamas, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observer from Turkey made a statement. A statement was also made by the observer for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol).

78. At the 1136th meeting of the Commission, on 23 April 1996, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea and Ukraine. The observers for Azerbaijan, Senegal, Slovenia and Turkey made statements. The observers for ICPO/Interpol and the World Customs Organization also made statements.

B. Principal views expressed

1. Illicit drug traffic and supply

79. The Commission noted that the situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking gave little cause for satisfaction in 1995.

80. The Commission noted that according to the available information, greater amounts in all drug categories except cocaine were seized during 1995 in comparison with the previous year. Although there was an increase in the total quantities seized, the number of seizure incidents showed an overall decrease, which suggested that on average drugs were trafficked in larger lots. There were no substantial changes in the source and destination of trafficking at the global level, although some variations occurred in trends and patterns.

81. It was felt that the complexity and interrelatedness of the drug problem might be growing, leading to a blurring of the distinction between transit, consumer and producer issues.

82. The Commission believed that the effective suppression of illicit drug trafficking would require an increasing reliance on

multilateral agreements and international organizations. It was therefore vital that all law enforcement agencies should become more familiar with working in an international environment.

83. The Commission considered that the necessary legal framework for ensuring effective enforcement action was often in place. The challenge was to look for the means to enhance the operational effectiveness of implementation, particularly in the context of enforcement issues.

84. In that regard, there was a tendency toward growing inter-agency cooperation at the national level, a process that would be enhanced by more emphasis on inter-agency training.

85. The Commission noted that efforts to promote cross-border cooperation needed to be stepped up, in the context, inter alia, of the various regional and subregional strategies of UNDCP. A widening of the existing Asian framework for regional cooperation should be considered.

86. The critical importance of effective intelligence-gathering and communications in facilitating enforcement activity was recognized, particularly in a regional context. Simplification of the requirements relating to requests for mutual assistance would also enhance international cooperation on enforcement issues.

87. Promoting initiatives such as international cooperation in targeting and combating transnational criminal syndicates involved in drug trafficking, for instance by setting up joint task forces, would also become increasingly necessary, as would the fuller utilization of enforcement techniques such as international controlled deliveries.

88. Finally, the Commission felt that there was a need to pursue confidence-building measures to promote more effective international enforcement cooperation through exchanges of personnel and secondments and via the enhancing and strengthening of the already existing regional liaison programmes.

2. Subsidiary bodies

89. The Commission welcomed the replacement of the item dealing with recent trends in illicit drug traffic by a new item entitled "Current situation with respect to regional and subregional cooperation" in the agendas of HONLEA, Africa, HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Subcommission. Such a change would help to focus the discussions more on specific issues and their solutions, and served to highlight the importance of cooperation in dealing with the drug problem.

90. The Commission also welcomed the decision to review on a biennial basis the status of implementation of recommendations adopted at previous meetings of subsidiary bodies. It was emphasized that all countries should submit their status reports and exchange them at the meetings of subsidiary bodies.

91. In recent years, the meetings of HONLEA and the Subcommission had provided a highly effective forum that was used by drug law enforcement authorities for networking and the direct exchange of

views and information on trends in illicit trafficking throughout the world. The groundwork was thus laid for tactical cooperation in which law enforcement officers of different nationalities worked together in the field.

92. Because of their very specific terms of reference, it was felt that delegations at meetings of HONLEA and the Subcommission should be headed by those who had the principal responsibility for law enforcement efforts against illicit drug trafficking.

93. In view of the rapidly deteriorating drug-trafficking situation in central Asia, it was suggested that Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan should become members of the Subcommission.

94. Although a great deal had been achieved by the meetings of HONLEA and the Subcommission, the global nature of drug-trafficking organizations and of drug sources made it necessary to develop a coordinated global strategy. The global nature of the problem was exemplified by the heroin traffic, which originated in a few specific areas, whereas the precursors needed to sustain that traffic came from other regions. Hence, a regional as well as a global approach should be adopted in the meetings. Such a dual approach would enable HONLEA and the Subcommission to play a more important role in the future.

C. Action taken by the Commission

95. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force" (E/CN.7/1996/L.7/Rev.2), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 5 (XXXIX).

Chapter V

CROPS FROM WHICH DRUGS ARE EXTRACTED AND APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES FOR THEIR REDUCTION

A. General discussion

96. At its 1136th and 1137th meetings, on 23 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 6 entitled "Crops from which drugs are extracted and appropriate strategies for their reduction". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Secretariat on the topic (E/CN.7/1996/11).

97. Following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the item, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, China, Colombia, Germany, Japan, Poland and United States of America.

B. Principal views expressed

98. The Commission generally endorsed the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretariat, and took note of the results of some recent national experiences in illicit crop eradication.

99. There was a feeling that more intensive international cooperation was required to promote the implementation of national programmes for eradicating the illicit cultivation of narcotic crops, including action within a more firmly drawn international strategy.

100. The Commission also felt that UNDCP should give greater attention to its advocacy role, particularly by involving the international financial institutions and other sources of funding in alternative development programmes and eradication of illicit crops.

101. The Commission noted the view of UNDCP that while it had given priority, wherever possible, to data provided by Governments, the data from Governments on illicit cultivation was incomplete, and it was therefore necessary to seek more complete reference material from other sources. The Commission and the Secretariat took note of the statement of the representative of China that the level of illicit opium cultivation attributed to China in figure II and in table 3 of document E/CN.7/1996/11 was a wrong reflection of the reality of the situation.

Chapter VI

STIMULANTS AND THE USE OF THEIR PRECURSORS IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS

A. General discussion

102. At its 1134th meeting, on 22 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 7 entitled "Stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1996/12) on the results on an expert meeting held to review and revise a study prepared by UNDCP, in consultation with the Board, entitled, "Amphetamine-type stimulants: a global review", and a summary of the global review as revised by the expert meeting (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.3).

103. The Committee of the Whole, which had previously examined the issue in depth at its first meeting, on 18 April 1996, reported back to the Commission at its 1134th meeting.

104. In introducing the item, a statement was made by the Secretariat reflecting the results of the first of two expert meetings called for under Council resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995.

105. Statements were then made by the representatives of Australia, Bahamas, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco (once on behalf of his Government and once on behalf of the African Group), Nigeria, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observers for Slovenia and Turkey also made statements. A statement was made by the observer for the European Community.

106. At the same meeting, the Commission took note of a statement by the Secretariat reflecting the work of the Committee of the Whole.

B. Principal views expressed

107. The Commission agreed that the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants was indeed a global one, as reflected clearly in the findings of the study prepared by UNDCP and reviewed at the expert meeting. The relevance of the 1971 Convention to the problem of controlling the burgeoning illicit markets for synthetic stimulants needed to be reviewed; a similar review was required to ensure that the international controls on the precursors used in the manufacture of synthetic stimulants were effective. Government action which might make the process more effective included better adherence to the provisions of the international treaties and their full implementation.

108. Since illicit markets for stimulants were dynamic and expansive, perpetually innovating to stay one step ahead of controls, it was imperative to develop the analytical capacity and technical expertise to forecast such innovations, as well as to

ensure that they received adequate international attention at subsequent sessions of the Commission. In that connection, the Commission recognized the analytical and technical capacity of UNDCP, as shown by the quality of its preparatory work on the issue, and encouraged the Programme to continue such work, relying on the comparative advantage in having the Board deal with monitoring the implementation of the international control system, drawing on the analytical capacity of UNDCP and its technical cooperation network.

109. The span of analysis by UNDCP should stretch beyond the area of supply control, to encompass the continuing investigation of questions relating to the demand for amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as the economic and social contexts within which such demand occurred. Such an approach could show concrete results at the second expert meeting convened under Council resolution 1995/20. The Commission felt that that meeting should have a policy-making representation, in addition to representation from relevant national drug-control authorities, thus enabling it to recommend effective and policy-relevant countermeasures for the consideration of the Commission at its fortieth session.

110. The importance of international cooperation in combating the illicit manufacture and use of amphetamine-type stimulants was stressed, and the commitment by UNDCP to organize the second expert meeting was welcomed. That meeting would offer an excellent opportunity for UNDCP not only to elaborate a synthesis of technical advice, but also to formulate recommendations to Governments with a view to strengthening their political commitment to comprehensive measures to control amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors.

C. Action taken by the Commission

111. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion" (E/CN.7/1996/L.2/Rev.2), sponsored by Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III. For the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, see annex III.

112. Following the approval of draft resolution III, the representative of Turkey stated that her delegation had agreed with the text of the resolution so as not to hinder consensus. Nevertheless, she regretted that it had not been possible to incorporate a Turkish proposal which called for stricter control measures on import and export of precursors involving pre-export notifications by exporting countries and verification of the legitimacy of import licenses from the authorities of importing countries. She placed on record her Government's position that

increasing amounts of precursors were being exported by producing countries without sufficient exercise of responsibility.

113. During the discussion of the draft resolution, the representative of the European Commission, on behalf of the European Community, a party to the 1988 Convention whose competence is limited to article 12, concerning precursors, expressed the full support of the European Community and its member States for the draft resolution. He placed on record his understanding that reference to "controlled substances" in the resolution meant narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances scheduled under the 1961 and 1971 conventions. Furthermore, it was the understanding of the European Community and its member States that paragraphs 6 and 7 of section II, as well as the draft resolution itself, concerned precursors used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances.

Chapter VII

CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PLANS

A. General discussion

114. At its 1134th meeting, on 22 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 8 entitled "Consideration of national drug control plans". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on national drug-control plans (E/CN.7/1996/13).

115. Following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the item, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nigeria, Portugal, Sudan and Sweden. The observers for Croatia, Madagascar and Peru also made statements.

B. Principal views expressed

116. The Commission noted that national drug-control plans, also called master plans, were a key component of drug-control efforts at the national level, providing the building blocks for bilateral and subregional cooperation arrangements. The Commission commended those governments which had prepared them.

117. The Commission, referring to the leadership provided by UNDCP in this field, encouraged the Programme to continue to give high priority to the promotion of master plans and to the assistance provided to Member States in their formulation and implementation.

118. There was agreement that national master plans should not be submitted for review to a group of experts established under the aegis of the Commission. The difficulty of assessing a document designed to take into account local social and cultural conditions, the financial implications and the respect for principles of national sovereignty and non-interference all spoke against the proposal.

119. The Commission noted, however, that the exchange of experiences involving master plans would be useful. Such an exchange could take place within the Commission, provided Governments voluntarily presented their plans and there was sufficient time for such presentations. Noting that the exchange of information could be particularly beneficial if undertaken at the subregional or regional levels, the Commission agreed that UNDCP should include an introduction to the master-plan approach, and encourage the voluntary presentation of national drug-control plans by States members of the Commission at seminars and workshops for national drug-control administrators to facilitate an exchange of information and experiences.

C. Action taken by the Commission

120. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Consideration of national master plans" (E/CN.7/1996/L.6/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Austria, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Hungary, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 6 (XXXIX).

121. Following the adoption of resolution 6 (XXXIX), the representative of Nigeria placed on record that his Government would have preferred the deletion of the words "irrespective of issues of State sovereignty" contained in the seventh preambular paragraph of the resolution.

Chapter VIII

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

A. General discussion

122. At its 1132nd and 1133rd meetings, on 19 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 9 entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995, 6/ the report of the Board for 1995 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/INCB/1995/4), and a note by the Secretariat on maritime cooperation (E/CN.7/1996/17).

123. No action was required by the Commission on agenda item 9(a) entitled "Changes in the scope of control of substances".

124. At its 1132nd and 1133rd meetings, on 19 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 9(b) entitled "International Narcotics Control Board".

125. The President of the Board made an introductory statement.

126. Statements were made by the representatives of Bahamas, China, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observer for Madagascar made a statement. A statement was also made by the observer for the World Health Organization.

127. At its third meeting, on 19 April 1996, the Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 9(c) on maritime cooperation. Following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Bahamas, Cuba, India, Japan, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

128. At the 1136th meeting of the Commission, on 23 April 1996, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat to reflect the work of the Committee of the Whole on maritime cooperation, a statement was made by the representative of Japan.

129. The Commission commended the Board for its two comprehensive, well-balanced and objective reports.

B. Principal views expressed

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995

130. In considering the report of the Board for 1995, the Commission expressed its general support for the views of the Board on the issues of money-laundering, drug abuse and trends in illicit trafficking worldwide. The Commission also reiterated its support

for the work of the Board, and underlined that the current financial situation of the United Nations as a whole should not affect the capability of the Board fully to carry its treaty-based responsibilities.

131. On the issue of money-laundering, the Commission took note of the recommendations made by the Board in its report for 1995.

132. The Commission acknowledged, in particular, the suggestion made by the Board for the establishment of a comprehensive worldwide framework to coordinate international action against money-laundering more effectively and to monitor global progress in that field. The Commission expressed its views concerning relevant legal and technical aspects of the issue, and encouraged Governments to consider the proposal carefully, while urging against unnecessary duplication, especially with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

133. With respect to the supply of and demand for opiates for medical purposes, the Commission requested the Board to continue its monitoring of the availability of opiate raw materials, particularly the levels of world reserves, to ensure that no shortages of opiates occurred in future.

134. The Commission took note with concern of the rising levels of abuse of, and illicit traffic in, psychotropic substances in some regions of the world, as reported by the Board, and reiterated its call to exporting countries which had not yet done so to accede to the 1971 Convention, and fully to implement the provisions of that Convention.

135. On the subject of the distribution of drugs in emergency situations, the Commission agreed that the authorities of all exporting countries should be made aware of the details of a simplified export procedure, in order to ensure the availability of drugs for humanitarian needs in such cases.

136. Concerned by the widening range of substances being abused, and of chemicals being used for the illicit manufacture of such substances, the Commission reaffirmed the role of the Board in monitoring and reviewing trends in order to ensure the continued adequacy of the scope of control of the international drug control treaties.

137. Following discussion on the report of the Board for 1995, the representative of Morocco placed on record the reservation of his Government that data used or published by the Board should come from verifiable and trustworthy sources. Also, the Board should bear in mind that references to percentage increases in abuse, seizures or other such data can be misleading if not linked to a specific quantity to reflect the true dimensions of the problem. In addition, the actual origin of seized drugs should be identified through sampling analysis.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

138. The Commission noted with concern two major diversion trends: traffickers had targeted new countries and established new routes

to obtain precursors; and alternative precursors had been used in illicit manufacture. Those two trends confirmed that traffickers responded quickly to strengthened controls by exploiting vulnerable points in the international drug-control system.

139. The Commission, therefore, took particular note of the emphasis placed by the Board on the application of a minimum set of controls by all Governments to prevent diversions. It noted that all those Governments that had not already done so should take immediate action to establish practical systems to monitor the movement of precursors. It agreed that such systems needed to be, and could be, established, with or without relevant or comprehensive legislation in place. To assist in that endeavour, the Commission concluded that all Governments should re-examine the recommendations made in the report of the Board for 1994 on the implementation of article 12, 7/ as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1995/20 of 24 July 1995, and should take the steps that were clearly described in the report for 1995 on the implementation of article 12.

140. The Commission welcomed the continuing cooperation between Governments, but endorsed the view of the Board that controls could be made more effective if there was a greater exchange of information on a regular and routine basis, either through the Board or directly between national authorities. It agreed that timely sharing of information, on a global basis, was essential if diversions were to be prevented, and that Governments should continue to develop appropriate systems for sharing information so that they could identify and investigate suspicious transactions. Governments with such systems already in place should use them to alert other Governments, as appropriate, through the Board, as soon as suspicious transactions had been identified and stopped. Such action would prevent traffickers, once identified, from turning to other countries or regions to obtain the precursors they required.

141. The Commission shared the concerns of the Board in connection with the role of intermediaries and brokers in the diversion of precursors and psychotropic substances. It noted that Governments should control such intermediaries just as other operators handling or using those substances did so. Similarly, because free ports and free trade zones had been frequently used as points of diversion, the Commission recalled that it was also a treaty obligation closely to monitor the movement of precursors in such trading centres. Finally, the Commission noted that Governments should provide for a mechanism to seize consignments of precursors when adequate grounds for suspicion had been established.

3. Maritime cooperation

142. The Commission recognized the strategic importance of maritime cooperation in suppressing the growing illicit traffic by sea. It commended UNDCP for its activities designed to assist States in implementing the provisions of article 17 of the 1988 Convention. The Working Group on Maritime Cooperation, held at Vienna from 19 to 23 September 1994 and from 20 to 24 February 1995, and the Expert Group on Maritime Drug Law Enforcement, convened by UNDCP and held at Vienna from 27 to 29 February 1996, were considered to have contributed to setting a framework for cooperation between States in countering drug trafficking by sea. The Commission urged UNDCP to prepare training guides as well as other forms of

technical cooperation, and particularly stressed that holding a regional seminar on operational training for maritime law enforcement would be useful. In that connection, the Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government of Japan to convene a UNDCP regional seminar on maritime drug law enforcement in Asia and the Pacific, and to make a voluntary contribution to such a seminar. A series of similar training seminars on a regional basis might be developed in the future.

C. Action taken by the Commission

143. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council draft resolutions entitled "Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1996/L.13), sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, and "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1996/L.10), sponsored by Belgium, France, India, Romania and Turkey, and a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse" (E/CN.7/1996/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. For the texts, see chapter I, section A, draft resolutions IV, V and VI. For the programme budget implications of draft resolution IV, see annex III.

144. Following the adoption of draft resolution IV, the representative of Japan expressed the view that the implementation of the measures described in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 should be subject to the prior existence of national legal provisions enacted for that purpose.

145. Following the adoption of draft resolution VI, the representative of the United States of America stated that it was the understanding of her Government that the resolution would be implemented within the existing regular budget of the United Nations.

146. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Timely provision of controlled drugs for emergency care" (E/CN.7/1996/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Hungary, India, Italy, Kuwait, Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 7 (XXXIX).

Chapter IX

MONITORING OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL AND OTHER COORDINATION MATTERS

A. General discussion

147. At its 1134th meeting, on 22 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 10 entitled "Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the topic (E/CN.7/1996/14 and Add.1) and the revised System-Wide Action Plan (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.1).

148. At the 1134th meeting of the Commission, on 22 April 1996, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Republic of Korea and Sweden. The observer for Denmark also made a statement.

B. Principal views expressed

149. The Commission welcomed the considerable progress that had been made by UNDCP in developing inter-agency cooperation and coordination, following up the decisions taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination at its first session in 1995. The new process for designing the System-Wide Action Plan was found to be constructive, and the first partial draft of the new System-Wide Action Plan offered encouragement that the document could become the forward-looking joint planning tool which had been called for.

150. The Commission stressed the particular importance of coordination at the field level in technical cooperation activities, of the catalytic role of UNDCP, and of the need for all relevant agencies in the United Nations system to incorporate the drug dimension into their activities and projects. Member States were urged to pursue consideration of the drug dimension in the governing bodies of agencies in the system. The Commission also drew attention to the important role which could be played by the international financial institutions with regard to both illicit supply and illicit demand, and encouraged UNDCP to continue its current initiatives to promote their involvement in drug control.

C. Action taken by the Commission

151. At its 1139th meeting, on 24 April 1996, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control" (E/CN.7/1996/L.8), sponsored by Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab

Republic, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay, and a revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to enhance subregional, regional and global cooperation in drug control in western and central Asia" (E/CN.7/1996/L.4/Rev.1), sponsored by Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bolivia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey. For the texts, see chapter XIV, resolutions 8 (XXXIX) and 9 (XXXIX).

Chapter X

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

A. General discussion

152. At its 1132nd-1134th and 1140th meetings, on 19, 22 and 25 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 11 entitled "Administrative and budgetary matters". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the note by the Executive Director on administrative and budgetary matters (E/CN.7/1996/15), the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001: Programme 17: International drug control (E/CN.7/1996/18), the draft report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.2) and the report of the Chairman of the ad hoc open-ended working group on administrative and budgetary matters established by the Chairman of the Commission (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.8).

153. At the 1132nd meeting of the Commission, on 19 April 1996, following an introductory statement by the Executive Director on the financing activities of UNDCP, statements were made by the representatives of Germany, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Sudan and United States of America. The Deputy Executive Director and Director of Treaty Implementation and Support Services made an explanatory statement.

154. At the 1133rd and 1134th meetings of the Commission, on 19 and 22 April 1996, following an introductory statement by the Secretariat on the medium-term plan, statements were made by representatives of Canada, Colombia, Indonesia and United States of America.

B. Principal views expressed

1. Financing of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

155. The Commission took note of a proposal of the Executive Director which would ensure a broader collective empowerment of Member States in their relations with UNDCP. The proposal was intended to widen the general-purpose resource base of the Programme by making available a critical mass of additional voluntary contributions amounting to 15 million United States dollars. If acted upon, the proposal would enable UNDCP to provide higher-quality expertise and more solid support to operational activities, as well as to establish a network of expertise available to the international community.

156. The Commission noted with concern the current trends showing a general decline in the resources allocated to UNDCP from both regular and extrabudgetary sources. While 55 Governments contributed to the Fund of UNDCP during the biennium 1994-1995, only a handful of those States provided 90 per cent of such

contributions, and even fewer financed two thirds of the voluntary general-purpose funding.

157. Broad consensus was expressed by the Commission on the need to enhance, among Member States, the sense of "ownership" of UNDCP activities, and to widen the resource base of the Programme. The Commission took note of several pledges to increase general-purpose contributions to UNDCP, and was of the view that the strengthening of the financial base of the Programme should be addressed, as a matter of priority, by those States which were not already making significant contributions to it. The links between the achievement of a broader sense of ownership of UNDCP and the strengthening of the governing mechanism of the Programme was referred to.

2. Progress report on matters raised at the reconvened thirty-eighth session

158. With reference to the note by the Executive Director on administrative and budgetary matters, the need was emphasized for UNDCP to have separate financial rules designed to address, in particular, problems relating to the establishment of adequate reserves and the implementation of an appropriate programme support cost arrangement. It was noted that the programme support cost arrangement should identify the full support requirements of UNDCP to be funded from programme support income and, if necessary, from general-purpose funds. The need to elaborate new mechanisms to increase programme support income was emphasized. It was noted, however, that conclusions on the issues could only be reached once the final report was available.

159. The Commission took note of the report of the Chairman of the ad hoc open-ended working group on administrative and budgetary matters established by the Chairman of the Commission. With regard to the mandatory budgetary reduction of the United Nations, the view was expressed in the report that the exercise ought not to be allowed to have an undue impact on the mandated activities entailed by the normative functions of UNDCP, in particular the work of the International Narcotics Control Board. It was reported that the ad hoc working group considered a number of issues related to increasing the efficiency of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies. Moreover, it was agreed that the Executive Director should be requested to organize, under the guidance of the Chairman of the Commission, consultations on an ad hoc basis, open to all interested delegations, for the purpose of considering options for improving the work of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, in particular its agenda and organization, and of examining the role of the Commission as the governing body of UNDCP, as well as possible options designed to enhance active participation by more States. It was recommended that the results of the consultations should be reported to the Commission at its fortieth session.

3. Comments on the medium-term plan

160. The Commission took note of the draft medium-term plan which, as requested by the General Assembly, was a concise document that focused on objectives to be achieved. With its subprogramme structure and specific objectives, it would provide an improved programme management framework and point of reference for dialogue between the Commission and UNDCP.

161. The Commission welcomed the emphasis on policy development and coordination as well as on the gathering, analysis and dissemination of information, but cautioned that unnecessary databases should not be developed, and underlined the utility of linking with other competent international organizations. On the other hand, regret was expressed that the guidelines established for the new format of the medium-term plan emphasized the presentation of objectives only, and did not entail the provision of information on specific activities and detailed strategy. The importance of providing adequate support to the Board was also mentioned. Noting that the medium-term plan could be implemented only to the extent that resources were made available, the Commission stressed the need to identify priority activities. In that context, it was suggested that priority be given to assisting countries which demonstrated a commitment to drug control by becoming parties to the international drug control conventions and adopting national master plans.

162. Planning for the future activities of the Programme should take into account both the importance of implementing the plans of action for demand reduction embodied in the revised United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the urgency of developing the International Drug Abuse Assessment System. In that connection, increased attention should be paid to the promotion of educational and outreach campaigns of non-governmental organizations focusing on youth, children and the family, in order to enhance awareness of the negative effects of drug abuse, with particular emphasis on establishing educational programmes in primary and secondary schools, as highlighted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in developing the revised System-Wide Action Plan. With respect to alternative development projects, it was essential to identify and implement pilot and demonstration projects with the participation of the Governments of recipient countries and local counterpart entities for the projects, in accordance with their national plans and strategies for the eradication and control of illicit drug production and abuse.

4. Comments on the draft report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes

163. The Commission took note without comment of the draft report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes.

C. Action taken by the Commission

164. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1996/L.11/Rev.2), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay. For the text, see chapter XIV, resolution 10 (XXXIX).

165. In view of the intention of the Commission to study ways to broaden and improve participation by all Member States,* the draft resolution entitled "Extension of the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/1996/L.18) was withdrawn.

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* See paragraph 159 above.

Chapter XI

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTIETH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND FUTURE WORK

A. General discussion

166. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 12 entitled "Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission and future work". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the note by the Secretariat on the topic (E/CN.7/1996/16) and the note by the Chairman on the organization of work of the Commission (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.7).

167. During the discussion of the item, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. The observers for Austria, Switzerland and Turkey also made statements. The Secretary of the Commission made an explanatory statement.

B. Principal views expressed

168. The Commission examined the organization of work for its fortieth session and several specific aspects of its general working methods. It agreed on a provisional draft agenda for that session to be submitted to the Council. It was understood that the contents might be modified in the light of the outcome of discussions by the Council in the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1996.

169. There was consensus that limiting documentation, as a general rule, to one report for each agenda item would be an advantage as well as an economy measure.

170. It would also be preferable to adopt only one resolution for each agenda item. A small committee on draft resolutions, with one member from each regional group, might be established to identify draft resolutions relating to the same agenda item, thereby assisting the Committee of the Whole in its work of reviewing and amending draft resolutions for consideration in plenary. That proposal could be further refined during informal inter-sessional consultations, chaired whenever possible by the Chairman of the Commission or a Vice-Chairman.

171. For the timing of the consideration of agenda items in plenary meetings and by the Committee of the Whole, UNDCP was invited to consult informally with interested permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna and to draw up a draft timetable for consideration by the Commission at its fortieth session.

172. As a contingency measure in view of expected requests from the Council and General Assembly, planning for the next session should

allow the Commission also to act, within existing resources, as the preparatory body for a special session of the General Assembly.

C. Action taken by the Commission

173. At its 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission approved for submission to the Economic and Social Council the draft provisional agenda and documentation requirements for its fortieth session. For text of the draft decision, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.

Chapter XII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

A. General discussion

174. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission considered agenda item 14 entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-ninth session". The rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/1996/L.1 and Add.1-10), and drew attention to the new modified reporting system approved by the extended bureau, which was closer to the reporting system now in use by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council at Headquarters. In that connection, statements were made by the representatives of Bolivia, Germany and Japan. The observers for Austria and Turkey also made statements.

B. Principal views expressed

175. The representative of Japan expressed reservations about the change in the format of the report, whereby a summary of the substantive discussions was no longer included, and that a list was given of speakers who made statements during the discussions with no record of the statements readily available which could be attributed to the speakers. Moreover, section B of the chapters of the draft report was entitled "Conclusions", a title which was, in his view, misleading.

176. By way of explanation, the Secretary of the Commission pointed out that the change in the format of the report was in line with the request contained in General Assembly resolution 37/14C of 16 November 1982. In 1995, the secretariat of the Economic and Social Council had reminded all secretaries of functional commissions of the request of the General Assembly, which had not been uniformly applied, and urged those which had not complied with it to do so as soon as possible. In accordance with the resolution, reports of all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council should be concise documents which basically consisted of procedural background, important points leading to or throwing light on decisions, and the actual decisions. The reports of all functional commissions at Headquarters now contained little or no narrative. However, in view of the importance of the debate of the Commission in casting light on its decisions, the relevant positions expressed or arrived at were reflected in section B, which responded to both the spirit and the letter of General Assembly resolution 37/14C.

177. The representatives of Bolivia and Germany and the observers for Austria and Turkey expressed support for the new format of the report. In order to address the concern of the representative of Japan over the title of section B, the observer for Austria proposed to change it to read "Principal views expressed". That proposal was accepted by the Commission.

178. While continuing to express reservations about the usefulness of the listing of speakers and the manner in which section B was presented, the representative of Japan agreed to the adoption of the new format of the report on the understanding that it was being done on an experimental basis, and that its future use would be further explored during informal inter-sessional consultations.

C. Action taken by the Commission

179. At its 1141st meeting, on 25 April 1996, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its thirty-ninth session (E/CN.7/1996/L.1 and Add.1-10), as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

180. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-ninth session at Vienna from 16 to 25 April 1996. Sixteen plenary meetings (1126th-1141st) and eight meetings of the Committee of the Whole were held. UNDCP served as secretariat of the Commission. The outgoing Chairman, I. Matela (Poland), opened the thirty-ninth session.

B. Attendance

181. The session was attended by the representatives of 52 States members of the Commission (Liberia was not represented), by observers of 52 other States and by representatives of 4 specialized agencies, 11 intergovernmental organizations and 28 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex I).

C. Election of officers

182. At its 1126th meeting, on 16 April 1996, and at its 1132nd meeting, on 19 April 1996, the Commission elected the following officers:

Chairman:	H. Butke (Germany)
Vice-Chairmen:	S. González Gálvez (Mexico)* R. Lajous (Mexico)** A. Aziria (Algeria) S. Suryokusumo (Indonesia)
Rapporteur:	J. Kohout (Czech Republic)

183. A group composed of the five Chairmen of the regional groups (the Ambassadors of Armenia, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of Korea and Venezuela) was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters. That group together with the elected officers constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Commission resolution 9 (XXXV) of 14 April 1992. The extended bureau met four times to consider matters relating to the organization of work during the session.

184. At its 1132nd meeting, on 19 April 1996, the Chairman of the Commission established an ad hoc open-ended working group on administrative and budgetary matters which was chaired by the representative of Japan. The Chairman of the working group

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* From 16 to 23 April 1996.

** On 24 and 25 April 1996.

reported back to the plenary at the 1140th meeting, on 25 April 1996 (E/CN.7/1996/CRP.8).

D. Adoption of the agenda

185. At its 1126th meeting, on 16 April 1996, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1996/1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-eighth session, and approved by the Council in its decision 1995/244 of 24 July 1995. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. General debate: Government action to implement the Global Programme of Action and policy directives addressed to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including follow-up to General Assembly resolution 48/12.
4. Principles and practice of primary and secondary prevention in demand reduction programmes.
5. Illicit drug traffic and supply, including reports from the subsidiary bodies.
6. Crops from which drugs are extracted and appropriate strategies for their reduction.
7. Stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs.
8. Consideration of national drug-control plans.
9. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
    - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
    - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
    - (c) Other matters arising under the international drug conventions.
10. Monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters.
11. Administrative and budgetary matters.
12. Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission and future work.
13. Other matters.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission at its thirty-ninth session.

E. Documentation

186. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex II.

Chapter XIV

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

187. The Commission, at its thirty-ninth session, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1 (XXXIX)

Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the increasing involvement of intermediaries in major cases of diversion and attempted diversion of psychotropic substances and precursors,

Recognizing laboratory impurity analysis as a means of assisting law enforcement by providing valuable information pertaining to drug sources and to new and established drug-trafficking routes and distribution patterns,

Recognizing the worldwide increase in the number of clandestine laboratories using a variety of precursors and raw materials to process and manufacture drugs that are subject to international control,

Also recognizing the growing need for international cooperation in identifying sources, trafficking routes and distribution patterns of illicit drugs,

Taking note of the report of the consultative meeting on chemical characterization/profiling of drug seizures, held at Vienna in 1992,

Recalling its resolution 12 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995 and section II, paragraph 12, of General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to develop standard protocols and methods for the profiling/signature of key narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. Also requests the Executive Director to identify and designate regional collaborating laboratories to ensure liaison with the Programme and the provision of advice and assistance, including reference services for standards and training, to national laboratories in drug profiling/signature analysis;

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* See paragraph 46 above.

3. Further requests the Executive Director to develop a mechanism for regular exchange of seized samples and relevant data between the laboratory of the Programme, regional collaborating laboratories and national laboratories;

4. Invites Governments to provide to the Programme samples and data relating to drug profiling/signature analysis, and to describe the methodology involved;

5. Requests the Executive Director to develop the programme of technical assistance relating to drug profiling/signature analysis in consultation with interested Governments, particularly those of developing countries, taking into account their specific needs in this field, and requests the Executive Director to report on the matter to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session.

Resolution 2 (XXXIX)

Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 2 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/13 of 7 November 1995 on the Olympic Ideal, in which the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme had jointly organized the International Conference "Sport against drugs", held at Rome on 20 and 21 February 1995,

Noting with satisfaction that some Governments and non-governmental organizations have already introduced the use of sports to prevent drug abuse as a pilot project or a component of their programmes on demand reduction and other ongoing activities,

Noting the action taken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in collaboration with the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee of the Games of the XXVI Olympiad, to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America, to disseminate during the Atlanta Olympic Games messages related to the use of sports to prevent drug abuse,

1. Encourages Governments to establish national committees on "Sport against drugs", involving non-governmental organizations, national sports federations, national Olympic committees and individual athletes, and requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider extending its support and expertise to such committees, within the framework of the cooperation agreement concluded between the Programme and the International Olympic Committee of 20 February 1995;

2. Invites the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Olympic Committee, to finalize a global programme on "Sport against drugs", designed to promote the use of sports to prevent drug abuse, and, to that end, to adopt adequate measures to ensure the implementation of the cooperation agreement referred to in paragraph 1 above;

3. Also invites the Programme to pursue the dissemination of messages related to the theme of "Sport against drugs" at the Atlanta Olympic Games and at other major international sports events;

4. Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit the programme on "Sport against drugs" to potential donor Governments and organizations, with the request to provide the additional resources needed to implement it;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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* See paragraph 74 above.

Resolution 3 (XXXIX)

Strengthening of prevention and control of drug-related crime*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 48/12 of 28 October 1993, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, to monitor and evaluate action at the national and international level in implementing the international drug control instruments, with a view to identifying areas of satisfactory progress and weakness,

Recalling the report submitted at its thirty-eighth session by the Executive Director of the Programme on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12 1/ and, in particular, the recommendations contained in section I, subsections A and D, concerning, inter alia, the monitoring of the conformity of national legislation with the international drug control instruments, demand reduction issues, the training of staff involved in all sectors of drug control, the long- and medium-term social costs of drug abuse, with particular reference to urban crime, and the involvement of minors in criminal activities,

Considering that social, family, school and employment issues may be significant elements in the complex range of factors which contribute to drug abuse among young people in urban areas,

Aware of the need to strengthen all forms of international cooperation used in fighting drug abuse and illicit trafficking,

Recalling the important role in international cooperation of the adoption by Member States of the operational instruments set out in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 2/ for instance the technique of controlled delivery, the practical usefulness of which is recognized in paragraph 17 of the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, 3/ adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994, and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/159 of 23 December 1994,

1. Strongly urges all States to accede to the international drug control treaties before the end of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, covering the years from 1991 to 2000, and to ensure that the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, 4/ on 23 February 1990, as well as the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 5/ be fully implemented;

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* See paragraph 75 above.

2. Invites Member States to consider the role of social factors as a significant cause of drug-related crime among young people in urban areas, and to determine what action is needed at the local, regional and national level to reintegrate into the community young people threatened by drug abuse;

3. Invites Member States to monitor the conformity of national legislation with the existing international drug control treaties, and to adopt the measures necessary to strengthen the effectiveness of action in the fields of prevention, cooperation of the judiciary and law enforcement agencies, recovery and social reintegration, particular attention being paid to urban crime and situations in which minors might be involved in criminal activities;

4. Stresses the importance for Member States, with the support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat, to recognize the need for providing skilled training, including, when appropriate, multidisciplinary courses and constant updating, to law enforcement officials involved in the prevention and punishment of criminal activities connected with drug trafficking and the laundering of the proceeds of crime, and to staff working in the education, public health and social services sectors;

5. Requests Member States to strengthen, both regionally and internationally, joint strategies designed to control the various forms of crime linked to drug trafficking, for instance by adopting and intensifying the technique of controlled delivery, an approach that has proved effective in dealing with the increasingly complex and aggressive modalities of organized crime;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ E/CN.7/1995/14.

2/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

3/ See A/49/748, annex, sect.I.A.

4/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

5/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

Resolution 4 (XXXIX)

Establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Noting that, at its thirty-eighth session, it had recognized the need specifically to consider demand reduction and to focus on primary and secondary prevention of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Taking note of the deliberations of the subregional expert forums, at which appeals were made for further meetings to maintain the momentum in demand reduction,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/35 of 27 July 1993,

Noting that in response to its appeal, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has so far organized six subregional expert forums on demand reduction,

Recalling its decision to examine the results of subregional conferences on demand reduction,

Recognizing the importance and usefulness of forums on demand reduction and the need to hold such meetings on a regular basis,

1. Appreciates the efforts already undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with other international bodies, to organize forums on demand reduction;

2. Invites Member States to take the necessary steps to draw up national plans on demand reduction which would be balanced with programmes on supply reduction;

3. Reiterates its invitation to Governments to consider exchanging results of the assessment and analysis of the drug situation and knowledge of the causes and consequences of drug abuse;

4. Invites Member States to give possible consideration to creating a better understanding of the consequences of drug abuse, especially in the workplace;

5. Invites Member States to enhance primary and secondary prevention programmes directed at youth, who are the group most at risk, including the establishment of national committees on "Sports against drugs";

6. Requests the Executive Director of the Programme to consider organizing forums on demand reduction at the regional level, the agendas of which could include items dealing with the

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* See paragraph 75 above.

sharing of expertise, information on demand reduction, treatment and training arrangements, developing national databases and cooperation with law enforcement agencies in the region, and to examine the possibility of parallel but separate meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies.

7. Requests the Executive Director to develop appropriate indicators for assessing the usefulness of such forums;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Resolution 5 (XXXIX)

Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the growing threat posed to the economies of the world, particularly the danger to emerging economies, by drug-trafficking and other criminal organizations, and welcoming its discussion of those threats and how best to counter them,

Aware that the proceeds generated by drug trafficking and other illicit activities are being placed into banks and other legitimate financial institutions, and that the ability of banks and other financial institutions to screen potentially criminal customers is a potent weapon in the fight against money-laundering,

Agreeing that no country should be a safe haven for illicit proceeds,

Noting that money-laundering is often facilitated by the maintenance of nominee accounts,

Stressing that the ability of law enforcement officials to conduct their inquiries in the fight against money-laundering would be enhanced by access to reliable documents and records about transactions and the identities of clients,

Emphasizing that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 1/ requires each party to the Convention to make money-laundering a criminal offence and to adopt the measures necessary to enable authorities to identify, trace and freeze or seize the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking,

Recognizing the need for parties to the 1988 Convention to strengthen the implementation of the Convention, particularly in combating money-laundering, and in carrying out the obligation to take the necessary measures to bring their domestic legislation into conformity with the Convention,

Noting that the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force established by the major industrialized countries (Group of Seven) and the President of the Commission of the European Communities remain the standard by which the anti-money-laundering measures adopted by concerned States should be judged;

Noting with appreciation the call contained in the Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 2/ for an intensified international effort to combat money-laundering,

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* See paragraph 95 above.

1. Urges States to prohibit banks and other financial institutions from offering accounts identified only by number, anonymous accounts or accounts in obviously false names, and to take all reasonable measures to ensure that such institutions are informed of the identities of beneficial customers in all transactions, particularly those conducted by nominees;

2. Recommends that States should consider implementing measures to detect and monitor the physical transportation of cash and bearer negotiable instruments at the border, subject to strict safeguards to ensure proper use of information and without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements;

3. Encourages States to require banks and other financial institutions to determine and record the identities of clients with whom they conduct transactions, including, but not limited to, the opening of accounts, the renting of safe deposit boxes and the conducting of large cash transactions or other transactions for customers; particular attention should also be paid to the wire transfer of funds;

4. Recommends that States require banks and other financial institutions to take reasonable measures to determine the true identities of persons on whose behalf an account is opened or a transaction is conducted;

5. Calls upon States to require banks and other financial institutions to maintain, for an appropriate period of time, all transaction records, including amounts and types of currency involved, so as to facilitate responses to requests for information from the competent domestic authorities for use in criminal investigations and prosecutions, civil forfeiture proceedings or regulatory actions;

6. Urges States to broaden money-laundering countermeasures, combined with various effective administrative, civil and criminal measures, to include the transit, conversion or other disposition of illegal proceeds from serious crime;

7. Encourages States to consider adopting legislative measures for the confiscation or seizure of illicit proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious offences, for asset forfeiture, as required, and for provisional arrangements, such as the freezing or seizing of assets, always with due respect being paid to the interests of bona fide third parties. In order to enhance cooperation in financial investigations, States should also consider, if their national legislation does not prohibit it, the introduction of bilateral or multilateral arrangements for the equitable sharing of forfeited assets in such cases;

8. Urges the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, together with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, within existing resources, to continue to work with the Financial Action Task Force and other relevant multilateral and regional anti-money-laundering and counter-narcotics institutions, in order to strengthen international efforts against money-laundering, and to review progress made by States in implementing the anti-money-laundering provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and by concerned States in

implementing the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

Resolution 6 (XXXIX)

Consideration of national master plans*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed that drug abuse and illicit production of, and trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are threatening the health and well-being of millions of persons, youth in particular, in all countries of the world,

Deeply concerned by the enormous costs incurred by Governments in combating the drug problem, by the irreparable damage to human lives caused by drug abuse, and by the threat posed by acts of violence arising therefrom to the social, political and economic structures of most countries of the world,

Recognizing the economic power of criminal organizations engaged in the production, trafficking and distribution of drugs, their precursors and essential chemicals, which usually places them beyond the reach of the law,

Also recognizing the need for Governments, the United Nations and all other relevant national, regional and international organizations to give higher priority to combating drug abuse and the illicit production of, and trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Welcoming the efforts of the international community and the unflinching commitment assumed at the highest level by heads of State or Government substantially to increase efforts towards achieving coordinated action and to set priorities in the international fight against drug abuse and the illicit production of, and trafficking in, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Acknowledging the responsibility of Governments for alleviating poverty, reducing the dependence of their citizens on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and enforcing legal measures against narcotic drugs in accordance with international drug control instruments,

Believing that the magnitude of the drug menace requires the continuous formulation of new and comprehensive strategies and objectives, as well as enhanced international cooperation, irrespective of issues of State sovereignty, to deal more effectively with it,

Stressing the need for consistency in efforts by States and relevant international organizations to implement existing drug control instruments,

1. Renews its commitment to strengthen international cooperation and substantially to increase its efforts to combat the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of

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* See paragraphs 120 and 121 above.

narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

2. Reaffirms the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as international coordinator of drug-control activities, particularly within the United Nations system;

3. Calls upon States to take all necessary steps to implement the recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, [1] on 23 February 1990, at the national, regional and international levels, and to develop and implement comprehensive national drug-control strategies;

4. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue assisting Member States in the development, implementation and evaluation of national drug-control master plans and reporting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, where appropriate;

5. Also stresses the need to build national capacities in the countries concerned, and invites the Programme to coordinate the use of existing regional forums to share experience relating to the development, implementation and evaluation of national drug-control master plans;

6. Invites the Executive Director of the Programme to report to the Commission at its fortieth session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

Resolution 7 (XXXIX)

Timely provision of controlled drugs for emergency care*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that some controlled drugs are essential medicines for the treatment of human suffering,

Underlining the fact that timely international supplies of essential medicines are often vital for humanitarian disaster relief operations in emergency situations,

Aware that the speedy international transportation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to sites of emergencies is difficult within the established international drug-control system,

Noting with satisfaction the attention given to the issue by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 1994, 1/ the positive reaction of the Commission to the opinion expressed by the Board and the further proposals of the Board in its report for 1995, 2/

1. Endorses the position of the International Narcotics Control Board that the transportation and provision of controlled drugs needed for humanitarian aid in acute emergencies justify the application of simplified control procedures;

2. Further endorses the existing practice by some countries of applying simplified controls in emergency situations;

3. Recommends that the national authorities of exporting countries, where appropriate, conclude standing agreements with bona fide suppliers of humanitarian aid, specifying operational procedures to ensure the proper handling of controlled drugs;

4. Also recommends that the authorities of the recipient countries report to the exporting countries and to the Board, wherever possible, the quantity of the unused drugs for emergency care, if any, in order to permit the re-evaluation of the estimated annual requirements;

5. Invites the World Health Organization, in consultation with the Board and interested Governments, to draw up model guidelines to assist national authorities in developing such standard agreements with bona fide humanitarian organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.4).

2/ Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1).

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* See paragraph 146 above.

Resolution 8 (XXXIX)

Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the leadership role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action for drug abuse control and as the international coordinator of drug-control activities, particularly within the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 50/148 of 21 December 1995 and section V thereof, entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by organizations of the United Nations system",

Recalling also Assembly resolution 48/112 of 20 December 1993, which requested the periodic updating of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, 1/

Recalling its resolution 11 (XXXVIII) of 23 March 1995 on improvements in the System-Wide Action Plan,

Recalling further Assembly resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992 and 50/120 of 20 December 1995 concerning coordination of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, including the role of resident coordinators,

Recognizing that the complexity of the problem of drug abuse and its interrelationship with socio-economic development call for concerted action by, and close cooperation between, States, the relevant United Nations entities and the international financial institutions,

Reaffirming the need to strengthen the catalytic role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in engaging United Nations bodies and the international financial institutions in system-wide cooperation and coordination in order to maximize the impact of drug-control activities,

Stressing the central importance of the System-Wide Action Plan as an instrument for ensuring the necessary cooperation and coordination among agencies in drug abuse control, and recognizing the need for a strategy to revitalize the existing System-Wide Action Plan,

1. Takes note of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on monitoring of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters; 2/

2. Expresses its continuing support to the Executive Director for his efforts to pursue joint initiatives with relevant

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* See paragraph 151 above.

United Nations entities and with the international financial institutions for the identification of programmes and projects with a potential for inputs by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction the approach adopted by the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination in addressing the task of elaborating a revitalized System-Wide Action Plan, as reflected in the initial version of the revised System-Wide Action Plan; 3/

4. Requests the Executive Director to ensure that the work initiated by the Subcommittee on Drug Control is carried forward with as much determination and speed as possible;

5. Emphasizes the potential for further developing inter-agency cooperation in drug control at the global, regional and country levels, and requests the Executive Director to continue his efforts to promote such cooperation as a matter of priority;

6. Notes that steps have been taken to improve coordination at the field level through, inter alia, the establishment, under the guidance of the resident coordinators, of informal inter-agency thematic groups on drug control, a process which should lead to an increase in the number of integrated or joint activities between the Programme and other agencies, and urges continued efforts to improve such coordination;

7. Welcomes the participation of the Programme in the task forces established by the Secretary-General to ensure coordinated follow-up to major international conferences on social and economic issues;

8. Requests the Executive Director to take full advantage of his responsibilities for, and the shared premises of, the Programme and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division of the Secretariat in developing their close cooperation and joint activities;

9. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council, in its consideration of drug control issues in the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1996, should:

(a) Give due attention to questions of coordination, including progress made on the new System-Wide Action Plan;

(b) Endorse the approach adopted by the Subcommittee on Drug Control in redesigning the System-Wide Action Plan;

(c) Request the Administrative Committee on Coordination to give due attention, among demand reduction programmes included or to be included in the System-Wide Action Plan, to the implementation of programmes on prevention of abuse addressing especially vulnerable groups in society;

(d) Call on all relevant agencies within the United Nations system actively to participate in the preparation of the new System-Wide Action Plan, and to integrate it fully into their planning and programming process;

(e) Request relevant agencies to reinforce efforts, especially at the field level, to ensure that the drug-control dimension of activities is fully taken into account and to identify, in close cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, programmes and projects where a specific drug-control component could usefully be inserted;

(f) Request the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and relevant agencies to ensure that the drug-control dimension is fully taken into consideration when preparing, together with the recipient country, the country strategy note;

(g) Request relevant agencies within the United Nations system to report to their governing bodies, in consultation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, on progress made in integrating the drug-control dimension into their own work programmes and on the potential for enhanced cooperation with the Programme;

(h) Consider the possibility of requesting the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare regularly consolidated appeals to donors for voluntary contributions to finance priority drug-control activities;

(i) Request relevant agencies within the United Nations system to make every effort to consolidate their data systems with regard to drug control matters, with the ultimate objective of achieving a unified data system;

10. Reiterates its call for States to support the efforts of the Executive Director by:

(a) Promoting, in the governing bodies of other United Nations entities and the international financial institutions, the inclusion of a drug-control dimension in their activities;

(b) Engaging in a dialogue on drug abuse control at the field level with the multilateral development institutions;

(c) Requesting drug-control assistance from United Nations agencies and multilateral development banks in the context of their overall assistance requests;

11. Requests the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its fortieth session on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ E/1990/39 and Corr. 1 and 2 and add.1.

2/ E/CN.7/1996/14.

3/ E/CN.7/1996/CRP.1.

Resolution 9 (XXXIX)

Measures to enhance subregional, regional and global cooperation in drug control in western and central Asia*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the programmes of cooperation undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in various regions pursuant to its mandate under General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 to serve as the main focus for concerted international drug abuse control,

Recognizing the need to strengthen regional cooperation in drug control in order to maximize the impact of United Nations drug-related activities and to ensure their consistency and coordination with national efforts in combating the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and related activities,

Aware of the need for a more comprehensive, integrated and collaborative approach to control the supply of, and demand for, all drug of abuse, in close cooperation with relevant organizations in the United Nations system and other regional and international organizations,

Recalling that the General Assembly in various resolutions has recommended that special attention should be given to the implementation of alternative development programmes and projects as an effective mechanism for supply reduction,

Concerned that illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs are taking on new dimensions that threaten social, economic and political conditions in the affected countries and areas,

Deeply concerned about the continuing production of narcotic drugs in some countries of south-west Asia, and about its impact on all countries in the region,

Welcoming the progress achieved by the Programme in the development and implementation of regional strategies through close cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, including the memorandum of understanding between the Programme and the Economic Cooperation Organization signed on 15 March 1995, as well as various other memoranda of understanding between the Programme and subregional organizations and groups of countries,

Appreciating the continuing implementation of the project for strengthening law enforcement capacities in border areas under memoranda of understanding between the Programme and some countries of south-west Asia,

1. Invites all States and relevant regional organizations to strengthen their efforts to cooperate with the United Nations

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* See paragraph 151 above.

International Drug Control Programme in the development and implementation of regional strategies;

2. Urges the Programme and donor countries to continue to provide technical assistance and alternative development programmes to affected countries of south-west Asia in order to eliminate the cultivation of illicit crops from which drugs are extracted;

3. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and donor countries to consider providing technical assistance in the development of special programmes, through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, for transit States in subregions affected by drug trafficking, and to consider further supporting their efforts to eliminate the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and chemical precursors through their territories, by extending to other countries of south-west Asia and to member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States in central Asia the ongoing project designed to strengthen law enforcement in border areas of south-west Asia;

4. Underlines the need for implementation of alternative development and crop substitution programmes designed to eliminate the production of illicit drugs, particularly in drug-affected countries of the region, with the assistance of regional and other interested States and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

5. Requests the Programme, in the implementation of the present resolution, to seek the assistance of donor countries and to encourage various multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to continue the flow of assistance designed to enable countries producing drugs or affected by the drug problem to implement supply reduction programmes;

6. Underscores the need for States in the region to continue to undertake strong drug-control efforts, including elimination of illicit drug crops.

7. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session on the status of implementation of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Resolution 10 (XXXIX)

Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 11 December 1990 establishing the United National International Drug Control Programme as the single body with the exclusive responsibility to coordinate all drug-control activities within the United Nations System and to provide effective leadership in promoting international cooperation in drug control,

Noting that the General Assembly, in the same resolution, entrusted the Programme with an expanded mandate to evolve as the main focus for concerted international action for drug control, and to conduct analytical work, research and policy implementation, without, however, providing for a system of financing this expanded mandate,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991 establishing the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a fund for financing operational activities,

Appreciating the contributions, financial and otherwise, that consumer, transit and producing countries are making to the worldwide fight against illicit drugs,

Concerned, however, about current trends showing a general decline in resources allocated to the Programme from both regular and extrabudgetary sources,

Noting also with concern that while 55 States contributed financially to the Programme during the biennium 1994-1995, only a handful of those States provided 90 per cent of such contributions, and even fewer financed two thirds of the voluntary general-purpose funding,

Recalling that, in its resolution 15 (XXXVIII) of 13 December 1995, the Commission expressed support for the strategy presented by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme at its reconvened thirty-eighth session for attracting more resources through the prompt implementation of a resource mobilization strategy designed to expand extrabudgetary contributions,

Recalling also that in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, 1/ article 5, paragraph 5(b), Parties to the Convention are encouraged to give special consideration to contributing the value of confiscated proceeds, or a substantial part thereof, to intergovernmental bodies specializing in the fight against illicit traffic in and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

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* See paragraph 164 above.

1. Stresses that the basic prerequisites for enabling the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to carry out its catalytic, expert, coordinating and comprehensive technical assistance roles are the active participation of a greater number of Member States in the work of the Programme and the availability of a critical mass of additional general-purpose resources;

2. Endorses the proposals of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for maintaining and strengthening the capacities of the Programme as a centre of excellence in order:

(a) To ensure the availability of higher-quality expertise in the various sectors of drug control;

(b) To provide more solid support and backstopping of operational activities in the field, including preparation, coordination, research, analysis and evaluation;

(c) To be a credible point of reference for the establishment of a network of expertise available to the international community;

3. Recognizes the need for increasing general-purpose funds in order to implement the above proposals;

4. Takes note with appreciation of the initiative of the Executive Director designed to increase general-purpose contributions to the Fund of the Programme by approximately 15 million United States dollars annually through his proposals to widen the donor base and to increase the proportion of such contributions in relation to the total funds;

5. Supports the proposal by the Executive Director to extend the basis of the financing system of the Programme to a much broader group of contributing States, and suggests that, with a view to providing the Programme with the necessary resources, States, in considering their contributions, should take into account that proposal;

6. Expresses its appreciation to those States which have already responded positively to the appeal by the Executive Director for the additional general-purpose funding, and urges all other States to give an early response;

7. Invites developing countries which are in a position to do so, and which are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Programme, to contribute through an agreed cost-sharing mechanism to the proposed new system of financing activities of the Programme;

8. Recommends that competent organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as intergovernmental organizations and voluntary private organizations in a position to do so should respond to the appeal made by the Executive Director;

9. Invites Member States, subject to their constitutional or legislative limitations, to consider contributing a portion of the value of confiscated drug-related proceeds to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to take full account of the priority attached to the maintenance of existing regular budget resources allocated to the Programme;

11. Decides to further consider implementation of the proposed concept of ownership of the Programme, as outlined in the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the Programme, [2] as well as possible further proposals to be submitted by the Executive Director to the Commission at its fortieth session;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the Economic and Social Council in the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1996;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

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[1] Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[2] E/CN.7/1996/2.

Notes

1/ See resolution S-17/2, annex.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988, vol.I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

5/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XI.1.

7/ See Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1994 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XI.1), paras. 172-187.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

Members

Algeria: Abdelkader Aziria, Mohamed Ghecham, Ahmed Hamed Abdelouahab, Rabah Ladj

Australia: R. A. Walker, Tony Kingdon, Gervais Appave, Julian Green, Roslyn Simms, David Blissard, Paul Brown, Ian Polson

Bahamas: Cornelius A. Smith, Peter Deveaux-Isaacs, John T. Cusack

Belgium: Marielle Ver Elst, Eddy Weyens, Gillard, Yans, W. De Meyer, B. Vandenbosch, P. Vanvaeck

Bolivia: Victor Hugo Canelas Zannier, Enrique Meyer Medina, María Estela Mendoza, Mary Carrasco, Esther Ashton, Gustavo Pedraza, Isabel Dalenz de Vidaurre

Brazil: Affonso Celso de Ouro Preto, Luiz Matias Flach, Domingos Bernardo Gialluisi da Silva e Sá, José Jorge Alcazar Almeida

Bulgaria: Mimi Vitkova, Radka Yosifova, Ivo Petrov, Nicolai Marin, Ivan Kotov, Zdravko Markov, Margarita Evtimova, Rositza Ivanova, Valeri Yotov, Evguenia Kakaradova

Canada: Peter Walker, Ihor Malyniwsky, Philip MacKinnon, Judith Huska, Staff Sergeant Ron Madden, Diane Jacovella, Len Blumenthal, Perry Kendall, Tamar Oppenheimer, Q.C.

China: Zhuo Feng, Huang Yongan, Yu Pengcheng, Wang Qianrong, Yang Xiuju, Zhang Hong, Zhang Cong, Zhang Guangming, Niu Jibao

Colombia: Carlos Eduardo Medellín Becerra, Carlos Bula Camacho, Hector Moreno Reyes, Clara Helena Reales, Adriana Mendoza A., Alberto Rueda-Montenegro, Olga Bula Escobar, Alicia Fernanda Quijano, Sandra Alzate Cifuentes, George Attal, Angela María Velez, Felipe Piquero Villegas, Leonardo Gallego, Clara Estela Neira Pinzón

Côte d'Ivoire: Fagnidi Fiacre Adam Kili, Eoulou Lucien Koula, Rosalie Gbonon Assi

Cuba: Zenaida Osorio Vizcaino, Alberto Velazco San José, Pablo A. Rodriguez Vidal, Basilia Lahens Espinosa, María del Pilar Fernandez Otero, Natacha Arostegui

Czech Republic: Jan Kohout, Eva Millerová, Nadezda Holíková, Tomas Haas, Tom Illes, Eva Maresová, Alena Ondrousová, Bohumír Marek, Ivana Sabová, Frantisek Dlouhy

Ecuador: Jaime Marchán, Leonardo Arízaga, Graciela Carbo

Egypt: Farouk Helmy Abou Elata, M. Wagdy Abouzeid, Tarek El Kouny

Finland: Pia Rosenqvist, Reijo Pöyhönen, Kaarle Lehmus, Ilmari Tuomainen, Hanna-Maija Koponen-Piironen, Hanna Björkman

France: Jean-Michel Dasque, Jacques Franquet, Michel Gauthier, Alain Tourre, Gilles Leclair, Daniel Labrosse, Caroline Grandjean, François Poinsot, Bruno Guerquin, Lionel Fournier, Jean-Michel Manzoni, Emile Hassan-Dib, Gilles Aubry, Alain Bianchi, Alice Guiton, Frédéric Le Carval, Brigitte Lafourcade, Dominique Terrazzoni, Christine Dubois, Nathalie Frydman, Patrick Deunet, Dominique Gubler

Germany: Helmut Butke, Alfred Protz, Günter Krause, Wolfgang Birke, Colette Hercher, Michael Niemeier, Reinhard Theilig, Ingolf Dietrich, Peter Zimmermann, Herbert Bayer, Carola Lander, Gerda Buchalla, Ursula Wolpers, Gabriele Scholz

Ghana: K. B. Quantson, T. C. Corquaye, Felicia Adofo

Greece: Georgios Georgountzos, Eleni Michalopoulou, Theodoros Simoglou, Ourania Tzifa, Eleni Tsafou

Guinea: Laye Lansana Camara

India: M. R. Sivaraman, H. P. Kumar, Kailash Sethi, Sudhir Kumar, R. S. Bedi, I. J. Arora

Indonesia: Sumaryo Suryokusumo, H.M.D. Tanjung, Buchari Effendi, Fawrita Cadick, I Gde Djelantik, Endang Tata, Freddy Mandey, N.R.M. Nasrun, Yasril Baharuddin

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Gholamhossein Bolandian, Mehdi Mirafzal, Gholamhossein Sadeghi-Ghaharah, Shahabboddin Darayei, Mohammad Arabi, Ghodratollah Assadi, Mehdi Hamzaei, Seyed Ali Mousavi, Esmaeil Afshari

Italy: Luigi Rossi, Alberto Indelicato, Alberto Schepisi, Francesco Di Maggio, Luigi Augusto Lauriola, Marisa Troise Zotta, Bruno Brancato, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Giuseppina Reggiani, Franco Testa, Claudio Vaccaro, Davide Calandra, Maurizio Falco, Vincenzo Jossa, Romolo Napoletano, Giacomo Stramaccione, Rodolfo Passaro, Giorgio Fidelbo, Chiara Monzali, Giuseppe Lombardi, Ennio Di Francesco, M. G. De Kerchove, J. Vos, Silvia Della Monica

Jamaica: Bertram Millwood, Grace Allen-Young

Japan: Nobutoshi Akao, Tadanori Inomata, Motoyuki Fujii, Shigeaki Yamaguchi, Hitoshi Awaji, Hiroshi Azuma, Masato Kaji, Hirokazu Urata, Kenichi Kudo, Yuuji Sato, Soichiro Isobe, Kaoru Misawa, Tsuyoshi Iha, Kikuko Kato, Yasushi Takahashi

Lebanon: Samir Hobeica, Salim Slim, Elias Daoud, Gulnar Sinno

Liberia:*

Malaysia: Johan bin Shamsuddin, Shaharuddin Mohd. Som, Tunku Zainah bt Tunku Ibrahim

Mexico: Sergio González Gálvez, Rafael Estrada Samano, Roberta Lajous, Miguel Ruíz Cabañas, Juan Miguel Ponce Edmonson, Victor Arriaga

Morocco: Abderrahim Benmoussa, Mohamed Limami, Mehdi Paes, Hammou Hajoui, Souriya Otmani, Abdelkader Allouch, Abdelkrim Chams-Eddine, Abdelmalek Housni, Nasser Bourita

Netherlands: Como G.S.T.M. van Hellenberg Hubar, Peter Kortenhorst, Pauline Bijlenga, Hein van der Hoeven, Jan-Lucas I. van Hoorn, Dick C. Kaasjager, Neline E. Koornneef, Rob J.J.Ch. Lousberg, J. W. van der Ploeg, Tineke A.A.M. Roholl, Jack Twiss Quarles van Ufford

Nigeria: Adamu A. Mohammed, Musa M. Bamaiyi, Sulaiman Dahiru, G. O. Adetula, E. O. Adegbokun, M. C. Azuike, W. E. Ekenta, M. O. Fagbohun, N. V. Oguejiofor, Abdullahi Bayi, N. D. Abdullahi, Abba B. Mohammed, Abel Bulus

Pakistan: Muhammad Afzal Kahut, Mushtaq Hussain, Zaheer Pervaiz Khan

Paraguay: Carlos Peyrat, Maria C. Acosta Alvarez, Ana Isabel Rodriguez Baez

Poland: Ireneusz Matela, Witold Wieniawski, Tadeusz Chrusciel, Waldemar Markiewicz, Dariusz Manczyk, Ryszard Rychlik, Michal Helbin

Portugal: Alvaro de Mendonca e Moura, Joaquim Rodrigues, Manuel Tomé, F. Alcântara de Melo, Joaquim Gomes Rodrigues, Catalina Pestana, Rodrigo Coutinho, Maria Irene Carreira

Republic of Korea: Seung-Kon Lee, Ho-Jin Lee, Byung-Ki Lee, Soo-Chul Kim, Sung-Joo Choi, Woong-Soon Lim, Seung-Bae Yeo, Dae-Hwan Yim, Byung-Wol Yang, Sung-Tae Yoon, Joon-Han Lee

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* Not represented at the session.

Romania:	Dumitru Mazilu, Adrian Vierita, Mihai Florea, Florentina Voicu, Adriana Diaconescu, Gheorghe Truscanu
Russian Federation	Alexander G. Khodakov, Oleg M. Sokolov, Vladimir A. Pavlinov, Vladimir E. Tarabrin, Alexander N. Sergeev, Mikhail V. Vanin, Vitaliy A. Subbotin, Anatoliy V. Shevtchenko, Victor S. Dolmatov, Alexander V. Zinevitch, Sergey A. Luferov, Anatoliy G. Radachinski, Oksana V. Zelenina
South Africa:	J. A. Davies, E. W. Harvey, J. J. van Aarde, I. van Vuuren, E.M.J. Steyn, T. F. Cronje
Spain:	José Antonio de Yturriaga Barberán, Juana Bengoa Beriain, Miguel Cid Cebrián, Carlos Sáenz de Tejada y Gorman, Francisco Pérez Pérez, Illana Navia-Osorio García-Braga, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Félix López Rivera, Javier Talegón Noriega, Luis Domínguez Arques, Cristino Ortiz De Frutos
Sri Lanka:	Diyanath Samarasinghe, G. C. Wickramasinghe
Sudan:	Mahgoub Hassan Saad, Adam Yousif Mohamed, Anas Eltayeb El-Gailani
Sweden:	Jakob Lindberg, Björn Skala, Gunilla Karlsson, Ralf Löfstedt, Per-Ola Mattsson, Kristina Engholm, Marie Sjölander
Syrian Arab Republic:	Ali Darbuli
Thailand:	Prija Champaratna, Siree Bunnag, Manit Arunakul, Somchai Milindankura, Nopadol Somboonsub, Thippawan Piampanyasin
Tunisia:	Mohamed El Fadhel Khalil, Taoufik Jabeur, Naziha Cheikh, Gzouni Torkhani
Ukraine:	A. Udod, V. Pshenichnyi, V. Biljavskyi, I. Kuleba, Y. Gladenko
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Nigel Varney, Christopher Hulse, Stuart Innes, Lucy Palmer, Stephen Pike, Sally Titterington, Linda Ward, Peter Newman, Ian Felton, Donald Toon, Gavin Larner, Simon Goddard, Raymond Wong
United States of America:	Robert S. Gelbard, Jane E. Becker, John B. Ritch III, Ann Blackwood, Henry Ensher, Gene Haislip, Recia McMahon, Mary Jo Melanson, Evangeline Monroe, Kathleen Wilkinson Pala, Ray Snider, Joseph Snyder, James W. Stark
Venezuela:	Demetrio Boersner, Carlos Fortmann, Richard Espinoza Lobo

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

Research Institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Colombo Plan Bureau, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, European Community, Europol Drugs Unit, International Criminal Police Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of American States, South Pacific Forum Secretariat, World Customs Organization

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Category II: African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Association for the Advancement of Psychological Understanding of Human Nature, Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem, Baha'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), General Arab Women Federation, International Association of Lions Clubs, The - Lions Club International, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Road Transport Union, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs) (International Movement of Catholic Students), Richmond Fellowship International, SOS Drugs International, Society for Threatened Peoples, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Leisure and Recreation Association, World Organization of the Scout Movement

Roster A: International Inner Wheel

Roster C: International Pharmaceutical Federation

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1996/1	Provisional agenda and provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1996/2	Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	3
E/CN.7/1996/3	Report of the Executive Director on implementation of General Assembly resolution 48/12, on measures to strengthen international cooperation against illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	3
E/CN.7/1996/4	Note by the Executive Director on the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs	4
E/CN.7/1996/5	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation on drug abuse	4
E/CN.7/1996/6	Report of the Secretariat on the state of knowledge in primary and secondary prevention	4
E/CN.7/1996/7	Report of the Secretariat on regional cooperation in demand reduction	4
E/CN.7/1996/8	Report of the Executive Director on strategy for demand reduction of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	4
E/CN.7/1996/9	Report of the Secretariat on illicit drug trafficking	5
E/CN.7/1996/10 and Add.1	Note by the Secretariat on reports from subsidiary bodies	5
E/CN.7/1996/11	Report of the Secretariat on crops from which drugs are extracted and appropriate strategies for their reduction	6

E/CN.7/1996/12	Report of the Secretariat on stimulants and the use of their precursors in the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs	7
E/CN.7/1996/13	Report of the Executive Director on national drug control plans: progress and prospects	8
E/CN.7/1996/14 and Add.1	Report of the Executive Director on monitoring of the System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and other coordination matters	10
E/CN.7/1996/15	Note by the Executive Director on the progress report on preparation of final responses to requests of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened thirty-eighth session	11
E/CN.7/1996/16	Note by the Secretariat on the provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission and future work	12
E/CN.7/1996/17	Note by the Secretariat on maritime cooperation	9(c)
E/CN.7/1996/18	Note by the Executive Director on the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001: Programme 17: International drug control	11
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.1	The United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control	10
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.2	Draft report of the Secretary-General on enhancing the internal oversight mechanisms in operational funds and programmes	11
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.3	Note by the Secretariat on amphetamine-type stimulants: a global review	7
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.4	Reports by intergovernmental organizations	3
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.5	Non-governmental organizations	3
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.5/ Add.1	UNDCP collaboration with non-governmental organizations	3
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.6	Statistics on illicit trafficking in and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in 1994	5

E/CN.7/1996/CRP.7	Note by the Chairman on the organization of work of the Commission	12
E/CN.7/1996/CRP.8	Report of the Chairman of the ad hoc open-ended working group on administrative and budgetary matters established by the Chairman of the Commission	11
E/CN.7/1996/L.1 and Add.1-10	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session	14
E/CN.7/1996/L.2/ Rev.2	Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular, amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion	7
E/CN.7/1996/L.3/ Rev.1	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking: development of drug profiling/signature analysis in support of a scientific approach to law enforcement	3
E/CN.7/1996/L.4/ Rev.1	Measures to enhance subregional, regional and global cooperation in drug control in western and central Asia	10
E/CN.7/1996/L.5/ Rev.2	Establishment of a regional mechanism for the exchange of information, experience, training and ideas on demand reduction	4
E/CN.7/1996/L.6/ Rev.1	Consideration of national master plans	8
E/CN.7/1996/L.7/ Rev.2	Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force	5
E/CN.7/1996/L.8	Improvements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control	10
E/CN.7/1996/L.9/ Rev.1	Timely provision of controlled drugs for emergency care	9
E/CN.7/1996/L.10	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	9

E/CN.7/1996/L.11/ Rev.2	Towards a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	11
E/CN.7/1996/L.12/ Rev.1	Strengthening of the role of the International Narcotics Control Board and development of a unified information system for the collection and analysis of data concerning the nature, patterns and trends of the global problem of drug abuse	9
E/CN.7/1996/L.13	Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances	9
E/CN.7/1996/L.14	Draft declaration on guiding principles of demand reduction	4
E/CN.7/1996/L.15	Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse	4
E/CN.7/1996/L.16	Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities	3
E/CN.7/1996/L.17/ Rev.1	Strengthening of prevention and control of drug-related crime	4
E/CN.7/1996/L.18 a/	Extension of the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	13
E/CN.7/1996/L.19	Membership of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East	5
E/INCB/1995/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995	9
E/INCB/1995/4	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1995 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988	9

UNDCP/HONLAP/ 1995/5	Report of the Twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Jakarta from 18 to 22 September 1995	5
UNDCP/HONLAC/ 1995/5	Report of the Seventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Havana from 9 to 13 October 1995	5
UNDCP/HONLAF/ 1995/5	Report of the Eighth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Kampala from 23 to 27 October 1995	5
UNDCP/SUBCOM/ 1996/6	Report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirty-first session, held at Amman from 9 to 13 March 1996	5
	The financing system and principles of "ownership" of UNDCP	11

Note

a/ Withdrawn.

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON ACTION TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO CONTROL PRECURSORS AND THEIR SUBSTITUTES USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES, IN PARTICULAR AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS, AND TO PREVENT THEIR DIVERSION,* AND OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON MEASURES TO COMBAT DIVERSION OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND TO ESTABLISH EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY INTERMEDIARIES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES**

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

A. Requests contained in the draft resolutions

1. By operative paragraph 2 of section I, entitled "Special surveillance of scheduled and non-scheduled substances", and operative paragraphs 2 and 10 of section II entitled "Recommendations for action", of the draft resolution entitled "Action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion" (E/CN.7/1996/L.2/Rev.2), the Economic and Social Council would:

(a) call upon "the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing upon the expertise of competent national authorities as needed, to establish a limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking, in order to allow, according to the nature and trade patterns of each product, for appropriate measures to prevent use by traffickers of those substances" (paragraph 2, section I);

(b) request "the International Narcotics Control Board to collect and compile data that would establish a pattern of trade of chemicals listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1996/L.2/Rev.2, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III. For the discussion, see paragraphs 112-114 above.

**For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1996/L.13, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV. For the discussion, see paragraphs 144 and 145 of the report.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including any significant volume of transactions, to draw the attention of the competent authorities of countries concerned to any irregularities that the Board, in its judgement, may identify, and to invite those authorities to provide the Board with any additional information, as necessary, and to take appropriate action" (paragraph 2, section II);

(c) reiterate "its request to the Secretary-General to convene, in accordance with the mandate established by its resolution 1995/20, a second expert meeting of drug control authorities and policy-making representatives of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors" (paragraph 10, section II).

2. By operative paragraphs 3 and 8 of the draft resolution entitled "Measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1996/L.13), the Economic and Social Council would request the Board:

(a) "to establish assessments of annual licit domestic requirements of psychotropic substances for countries that have not yet submitted such assessments";

(b) "to study, in consultation with Governments, the feasibility of formulating specific guidelines for use by Governments on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances, on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board/Pompidou Group Expert Consultation on Control of Brokers and Transit Operators Handling Psychotropic Substances and Precursors" (paragraph 8).

3. Furthermore, by operative paragraphs 13 (section II) (E/CN.7/1996/L.2/Rev. 2) and 11 (E/CN.7/1996/L.13) of the two draft resolutions, respectively, the Economic and Social Council would request:

> "The Secretary-General to propose to the General Assembly, in order to implement the ... resolution, any modification in the programme of work of the Secretariat that may be necessary for the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1996-1997."

B. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

4. The activities proposed in the two draft resolutions are related to Programme 28: International Drug Control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/47/6/Rev.1), and to

section 14, International drug control, of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997. The activities entailed by draft resolution E/CN.7/1996/L.2/Rev.2 relate to subprogramme 8 (International monitoring and assessment of changes in the scope of control of substances controlled under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances). The activities entailed by draft resolution E/CN.7/1996/L.13 relate to subprogramme 7 (International monitoring of licit manufacture of, trade in and use of, psychotropic substances controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances).

5. The activities to be undertaken to implement the two draft resolutions are as follows:

(a) A limited international special surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals and other substances for which substantial information exists of their use in illicit drug trafficking would be established, and data would be collected and compiled to establish a pattern of trade of chemicals listed in Tables I and II. Furthermore, the second expert meeting of drug control authorities and policy-making representatives of interested Governments would take place in 1996;

(b) A system of assessments by the Board of domestic legitimate requirements for psychotropic substances in approximately 70 countries and territories would have to be set up, based on collection of data on licit use of psychotropic substances, analysis of data and exchange of information with Governments of countries and territories concerned. The Board would provide assistance to national drug-control administrations to prevent shipments of psychotropic substances in excess of the annual licit requirements of importing countries. The Board would also elaborate for use by Governments specific guidelines on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances.

C. Modifications to the programme budget

6. The above activities are new and were not programmed in section 14 of the 1996-1997 programme budget.

7. Should the draft resolutions be adopted, the narrative in section 14 of the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 would be modified as follows:

Add under subprogramme 8: (International monitoring and assessment of changes in the scope of control of substances controlled under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

Activity 2 (Parliamentary services):

(a) Parliamentary documentation: two reports to the Board on information regarding pattern of trade in precursors;

(b) Ad hoc expert group activities of regulatory and law enforcement authorities of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors.

Activity 3 (Published material):

Technical material: database on manufacture, use, licit requirements and international trade in psychotropic substances.

Add under subprogramme 7 (International monitoring of licit manufacture of, trade in and use of psychotropic substances controlled under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances)

Activity 1 (International cooperation): programme of notification to Governments of assessments of domestic legitimate requirements for psychotropic substances established by the Board;

Activity 2 (Parliamentary services):

Parliamentary documentation: two reports to the Board on assessments of domestic legitimate requirements for psychotropic substances.

Activity 3 (Published material): extension of the annual publication entitled *Psychotropic Substances: Statistics for 199x; Assessments of Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances in Schedules II, III and IV; Requirement of Import Authorizations for Substances in Schedules III and IV*.

Activity 5 (Operational activities): assistance to drug-control administrations to prevent diversion, including verification of legitimacy of suspicious trade transactions; guidelines for the use of Governments on the control of intermediaries.

D. Estimates of resource requirements

Regular budget

8. The new activities under subprogramme 8 would require 24 work-months of Professional staff at P-4 level for the establishment of the new database; collection and collation of data on licit international trade, including soliciting necessary data; review and analysis of collected data as part of the Board's overview of licit trade and uses of precursors; cooperation with Governments with respect to international movements of individual shipments and in order to take actions to eliminate irregularities in trade; preparation of reports for sessions of the Board and for the annual report of the Board; and making appropriate recommendations to strengthen monitoring systems. Furthermore, 12 work-months corresponding to staff at General Service level for data entry, verification and data retrieval would also be required. Outputs would include two reports to the Board, each of 20 pages (approximately 200 copies each (E/F)), and extension of the current annual report of the Board on article 12 of approximately 10 pages (4,000 copies (A/C/E/F/R/S)).

9. The activities under subprogramme 7 would require 12 work-months of Professional staff at P-3 level to establish and administer the system, collect and analyse data, prepare reports to the Board including assessments for approval of the Board and to communicate with Governments concerned. Furthermore, six work-months of staff at General Service level for data entry, verification and retrieval, preparation of publications and communication with Governments would also be required. In addition, a three-month consultancy would be required for the elaboration of guidelines on the control of intermediaries involved in international trade of psychotropic substances. Outputs would include two reports to the Board, each of 40 pages (approximately 100 copies each (E/F)), and extension of the Board's annual technical report on psychotropic substances by approximately 10 pages (3,100 copies (E/F/S)).

10. Total regular budget resource requirements in 1996-1997 are estimated as follows:

Substantive requirements (section 14)

	Work-months	Level	E/CN.7/1996/ L.2/Rev.2 (United States dollars)	E/CN.7/1996/ L.13 (United States dollars)
General Temporary	24	P-4	295,200	
Assistance	12	GS	79,600	
	12	P-3		130,600
	6	GS		39,800
Consultant	3			36,000
Equipment/software				14,000
Total			388,800	206,400
Grand total, section 14				595,200

Conference-servicing requirements at full costs (section 26E)

Parliamentary documentation	13,500	32,600
Grand total, Section 26E		46,100

Extrabudgetary resources

11. The expert group meeting of regulatory and law enforcement authorities of interested Governments in order to propose comprehensive countermeasures against illicit manufacturing, trafficking and use of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors would be convened in 1996. The additional resources required for this activity would be funded from voluntary contributions, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/20, operative paragraph 11.

E. Funding of additional requirements

12. As indicated above, the activities entailed by the two draft resolutions are new, and no provision of resources for their implementation has been made in the 1996-1997 programme budget. Following a review of its programme of work and available resources, UNDCP has concluded that 12 work-months of general temporary assistance at P-4 level ($147,600) required for the establishment of the new database under subprogramme 8, could be absorbed from existing resources. The remaining resources approved for the 1996-1997 biennium are fully committed to the implementation of mandated activities and cannot be redeployed to the new activities. Therefore, in order to implement the activities entailed by the two resolutions, it would be necessary to provide additional resources as follows: (i) $447,600 for substantive activities; and (ii) $46,100 for conference-servicing requirements at full cost.

13. It should be recalled that in adopting the programme budget for 1996-1997, the General Assembly decided that savings were to be achieved during the biennium. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in proposing reductions, to ensure fair, equitable and non-selective treatment of all budget sections. The Assembly also emphasized that programme delivery should be achieved in the most effective and cost-efficient manner, while continuing the full implementation of the mandated activities. The proposals of the Secretary-General to achieve the savings of $154.2 million (A/C5/50/57) will be considered by the General Assembly at its resumed fiftieth session. The savings will be achieved through reductions from all sections of the programme budget, including reductions in the range of $900,000 to $1,000,000 under section 14. In the proposals referred to above, it was also indicated that "It should also be understood that any new mandate adopted during the biennium would require new funding or would not be implementable without a commensurate reduction in other mandates."

14. Under the circumstances, it is not possible, at this stage, to absorb the additional resources required for the implementation of the activities entailed by the two resolutions from existing resources under section 14 or any other section of the regular budget. Should the Economic and Social Council endorse the two resolutions referred to above, the Secretary-General would seek additional resources from the General Assembly at its fifty-first session by presentation of revised estimates arising from decisions of the Council. In accordance with the procedures established under Assembly resolution 41/213, these resources would in the first instance represent a charge against the contingency fund established to provide for such purposes. Should the resources needed not be provided, the activities entailed by the two resolutions would have to be postponed or would be implementable only through a commensurate reduction in other mandates.

Annex IV

ORAL STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AT ITS THIRTY-NINTH SESSION BY THE CHIEF OF FINANCIAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT VIENNA CONCERNING DRAFT RESOLUTION I*

15. Since the Commission is recommending to the General Assembly to convene in a special session, it is not necessary to present a statement of programme budget implications at this stage. Such implications which might be entailed by the draft resolution entitled "Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the combat against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities" (E/CN.7/1996/L.16)** would be submitted to the General Assembly prior to its decision on the recommendation of the Commission contained in the draft resolution.

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* In accordance with rule 31 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

** For the text of the draft resolution, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I. For the discussion, see paragraph 46 of the report.

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